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The Mercury.

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Local Matters.

A Delightful Occasion.

Aquidneck Chapter No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, had one of the most delightful moonlight excursions on record, Thursday evening. The steamer Caswell was chartered, and a merry party of one hundred members of the Chapter and a few friends left at 7:30 p. m., for a moonlight sail through the harbor and its innumerable yachts and up the bay to near Rocky Point. They then returned to Jamestown where an elegant supper was served at 9:30 by mine hosts Gibson & Chester, at the Thorndike. An hour or more was spent there where all who wished could join in dancing, after which the return to Newport was made. Howard's orchestra furnished the music for the occasion.

Runaway on Bellevue Avenue.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. Robert L. Gerry, in company with a friend, was driving down Bellevue avenue in a runabout, attached to a spirited horse, when the horse suddenly became frightened and also uncontrollable and tore down the avenue. Mr. Gerry and his friend were thrown out and one of the wheels severed from the carriage. The horse freed itself from the carriage and ran into one of the neighboring lawns. Mr. Gerry escaped with a suit of torn clothes and his friend with a good shaking. Mr. Gerry appeared later in the afternoon in another trap and seemingly as though nothing had happened. It was presence of mind and Mr. Gerry's good horsemanship that prevented a more serious accident.

Narrow Escape.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had a narrow escape from serious injury on Saturday afternoon last. They were enjoying a ride in their locomobile down the avenue, and in turning a corner ran into a turnout drawn by a span of horses, and thus the machine was brought to a standstill. The horses had reared and had their front feet in the air in an instant. Mr. Vanderbilt at once saw the situation and lost no time in backing his machine.

No sooner was this act accomplished than the horses feet came to the earth. It was a very narrow escape for both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Thursday afternoon, Mr. Peter S. McNally, a long distance swimmer, of Boston, arrived in Newport, accompanied by Miss Mary Doyle, a pupil, and journeyed to Easton's Beach. They were met by Swimming Master Glennister, and swam a distance of about two miles. Many people were at the beach and the swimmers were watched by a large number of spectators. Mr. McNally will swim from Narragansett Pier to Newport very soon, Mr. Glennister going over the course with him.

A very large crowd gathered on Washington square Thursday evening to listen to the concert, given by the Newport Band, Harry K. Howard, leader, and all who attended were amply repaid and spent a very enjoyable evening. The music was rendered in a very fine manner, and encores were frequently tendered the musicians.

The National Lawn Tennis Tournament will commence at the Newport Casino Tuesday, August 14th The games will be called each morning at half-past ten o'clock. The principal matches will be played on the Championship Court in front of the Grand Stand.

The engagement is announced of Miss Caroline Williamson Tilley, daughter of Commander B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., to Mr. Alfred Randolph Hyatt, a prominent merchant. The wedding is to take place in November.

The Newport Yacht Club held a social Thursday evening. The illuminations at the club house, in honor of the New York Yacht Club fleet, were very attractive.

The torpedo lost by the battleship Massachusetts in the outer harbor, while engaged in torpedo practice, was found by the torpedo boat Craven Tuesday.

The Misses Gertrude and Genevieve Roy, of Malden, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Scott, on Spring street.

A pension has been granted to Mrs. Hattie E. R. Fisher, widow of Anthony Fisher, of this city.

Indian Invasion, Crescent Park

Tuesday next is the day set for the Red Men's excursion and parade in Providence, and according to present indications Newport will be well represented on that occasion. Weenat Shassit Tribe of this city, which will send a large delegation, has chartered steamer Warwick for the day and will leave Commercial wharf at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at Crescent Park to leave those who do not care to go to Providence and reaching that city in time for the Tribe to participate in the parade. Mr. Hugh N. Gifford, of this city, in his capacity of Great Mishinewa of the Great Council of Rhode Island, will be in charge of the line and it is expected that the parade will be one of the largest ever seen in this state. There will be five bands and a large majority of the thirteen tribes of the state in line, in addition to the Great Chiefs of the Great Council and distinguished visitors from other reservations. The line will be made up as follows:

Police.
American Band, 30 pieces, Bowen R. Church, leader.
Great Mishinewa Hugh N. Gifford,
Great Guard of the Wigwam J. Edward Gorman.
Great Guard of the Forest John H. Gilleney.
Great Chiefs of the Great Council of Rhode Island.
King Philip Tribe No. 1, G. A. Manchester, Mishinewa.
Watchemoket Tribe No. 2, D. D. Vickery, Mishinewa.
Pettaconsett Tribe No. 3, A. Fred Harvey, Mishinewa.
Tahoma Tribe No. 5, T. McLaughlin, Mishinewa.
Banda Napoli, 30 pieces,
Narragansett Tribe No. 9, Benj. S. Maynard, leader.
Stone's Band, 25 pieces, G. E. Stone, leader.
Wamsitta Tribe No. 7, E. W. Kelley, Mishinewa.
Woonasquatucket Tribe No. 15, J. E. Rowley, Mishinewa.
Pawtucket Regimental Band, 25 pieces, E. P. Baker, leader.
Ossemequin Tribe No. 4, A. Merry, Mishinewa.
Canonchet Tribe No. 10, N. S. Grant, Mishinewa.
Squantum Tribe No. 12, J. B. Bliss, Mishinewa
Pocasset Tribe No. 13, J. H. McDonnell, Mishinewa.
Moshassuck Tribe No. 14, W. J. Leach, Mishinewa.
Seventh Regiment Band, 26 pieces, W. H. Freeman, leader.
Weenat Shassitt Tribe No. 6, J. P. Nason, Mishinewa.

The line will move promptly at 2:30 p. m. through Exchange Place, Westminster street, Jackson, Broadway, Battey, Westminster, Weybosset, Exchange street to Exchange Place where special cars will be taken for Crescent Park.

At the Park in addition to the regular attractions offered there will be sports and games and at 5 o'clock a special shore dinner will be served. The Newport party will leave at 8 p. m. on Steamer Warwick while those whose wigwams are in the Hunting Grounds of Providence will leave by steamboats or electric cars whenever they feel so disposed.

The veterans of the 9th R. I. Volunteers, Col. John Hare Powel, President, will hold their 28th annual reunion at Seaconnet Point, today. Members from this vicinity will go to Tiverton by train and there take steamer leaving at 10:50 a. m.

Miss Nellie O'Donnell, of Providence, has been the guest of Miss Anna Leary during the past week.

Miss Mary H. Hodgson and Miss Elisabeth S. Champlin have returned from a three weeks' visit to Bethlehem, N. H.

Mr. John Flynn, formerly of the firm of Marshall & Flynn, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Flynn, in this city.

Captain Lewis Bagly, R. N., an attache of the British embassy, has been a guest at the Hotel Aquidneck the past week.

Practice ship Vickburg was in the harbor Tuesday with a crew of apprentices for practical work.

Mr. John Gilpin is entertaining Mr. A. G. McVey, the yacht veteran, during his visit to Newport.

The employees of the Torpedo Station enjoyed their annual outing on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Clarke have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Clarke, of New York.

Miss Elisabeth G. Nuss is spending a week at Oaklawn, R. I., guest of Miss Mamie Hines.

Mr. Philip R. Weaver, one of the State Prison officials, is spending his vacation in this city.

The work of setting up the new organ at St. Mary's Church is progressing rapidly.

This has probably been the hottest week in the history of Newport.

Miss Keating, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Joseph S. Allan.

The Annual Cruise.

New York Yacht Club—Rainbow the Winner—A Baffling Breeze—A Brilliant Scene in Newport Harbor.

Newport's harbor presented a beautiful spectacle Thursday night. There were over three hundred yachts in the harbor all brilliantly lighted, and many of them illuminated by electric and other lights. The yachts of the New York fleet began to arrive in the afternoon. Those that got in early were lucky, for later on what breeze there was entirely died out and many of the white winged flyers had to be towed in.

The Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt's yacht, won the run from New London to Newport. She finished a long way ahead of the rest of the fleet and was at anchor in the harbor when the other yachts got in. As she crossed the finishing line, with her big balloon jibtopsail swelled out in the light breeze and pulling her along at a fast clip, she made a rare picture. Cornelius Vanderbilt stood at the side of the yacht and he showed the pleasure the victory afforded him, as he raised his hat in acknowledgment of the whistle from the committee boat as the yacht finished. Mrs. Vanderbilt, too, smiled, and everyone on board was greatly pleased. The wind during the day was very baffling. It came from all points, and the Rainbow carried one breeze along until another came and seemed to miss many of the calm spots that the other boats ran into.

The Mineola won the race to New London Wednesday and the Rainbow won Thursday. It is the Yankee's turn next.

The run from New London to Newport was without excitement of any kind. The weather was hot and the wind light.

The following is the official time of the yachts finishing before 8 p. m.:

Name	Time. h. m. s.	Name	Time. h. m. s.
Rainbow	5 26 12	Hester	7 29 01
Quisetta	5 58 07	Yankee	7 46 31
Mineola	6 15 52	Virginia	7 51 17
Syce	6 34 53	Isolde	7 52 29
Wasp	7 09 11	Ingomar	8 03 40
Mayflower	7 29 00		

Time of others not taken.

A record-breaking number of yachts was in Newport harbor Thursday. It is probable that there are 300 and some yachtsmen place the estimate higher. So thick was the maze that vessels which arrived during the night had great difficulty in finding anchorage ground, and it was said at the New York Yacht Club station that the harbor would hardly accommodate 25 more vessels.

Late in the afternoon the harbor resembled a forest of leafless trees. At nightfall, when the illumination began, the scene was simply superb. Out toward Fort Adams lay the big Nourmahal, Electra and Corsair, each a glorious mass of lights, and beside these there were at least ten other steam yachts illuminated no less brilliantly. Commodore Banigan's Llewellyn was ablaze with electricity, and she also used a searchlight through the greater part of the evening.

The whole scene was one that resembled a picture from fairyland. Busy little launches were hustling to and from the anchored craft, and in their rapid flight they looked like long flashes of light when viewed from the water front. Red fire was burned from several points along the shore, and many of the yachts were strung with Japanese lanterns.

More money was represented in Newport harbor Thursday night than in any event that has ever occurred in America. The elite of the pleasure craft of this country was here, and an idea of the total worth may be gained from the fact that there were 25 steam yachts at anchor whose value did not fall short of $12,000,000.

All in all, it was the most imposing nautical scene that any harbor in the country has ever witnessed.

School Board.

A special meeting of the school committee was held Tuesday evening. Miss Lillian Simester was elected teacher of music at a salary of $900 per annum, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Mary G. Curley. There were a number of candidates for the position.

Mr. Masters, of Cleveland, was elected instructor in metal work for the Townsend Industrial School, in place of Mr. Chapin, who had resigned.

Naval Reserves.

The Naval Reserves of this city, in company with the various divisions of the Rhode Island naval battalion, left on Monday afternoon last on United States cruiser Prairie, Commander M. S. Mackenzie, on a week's cruise, going out to sea.

The Newport Division comprised about twenty-five men, and was under the command of Lieutenant Richardson.

Mr. John Hathaway, of Tiverton, was in town Tuesday.

Anniversary.

The anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island will be observed in this city on Wednesday, August 29th, by the Rhode Island members of the American-Irish Historical Society. Members throughout the country are invited to take part in the exercises, and special invitations have been sent to Governor Gregory, State Record Commissioner Tilley and the presidents of the Rhode Island and Newport Historical Societies. The day will be spent visiting the many historic points of interests, and in the evening a dinner will be served at The Aquidneck, followed by addresses and appropriate exercises.

Become a British Citizen.

Word was received recently from England stating that Mr. J. Wadsworth Ritchie had changed his name to Wadsworth and become a British citizen. Mr. Ritchie has made his home in England for some years. A few months ago he enlisted in the British army and has gone to England from South Africa, suffering from an attack of fever.

Mr. Ritchie was well known in this city, where he formerly spent many summers. He married Miss Emily M. Tooker, daughter of Mr. G. Mead Tooker, of Newport.

Thomas Burlingham, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on Thursday next, August 16, at noon, the E. Truman Peckham place, on Paradise avenue, Middletown. This is an exceedingly valuable property, elegantly located and suitable for either a summer home or an all the year round residence.

Mr. John H. Tobin, assistant chemist at the Torpedo Station, has been appointed chief chemist at the Station, vice Chemist Harry Brown, resigned. Mr. Tobin completed his competitive examination at the Boston Navy Yard with high honors.

The life saving crew of the Brenton's Reef station went on duty last week and is made up of the following men: Chauncey C. Kenyon, keeper; Joseph Casey, No. 1; George H. Childs, No. 2; Fred H. Hoxsie, No. 3; Charles E. King, No. 4; William F. Jordan, No. 5; John A. Cooper, No. 6.

Tuesday the annual mid-summer musicale entertainment in aid of the music fund of the Zabriskie Memorial church of St. John the Evangelist was held in the guild house and was largely attended. A well arranged programme was given and was much enjoyed by those who attended.

The submarine boat Holland made a trip to Coddington Cove the past week and continued to train the naval crew in diving. The torpedo boat Stringham was also out and succeeded in reaching a speed of 26½ knots an hour.

The members of the First M. E. Church held their annual picnic on Tuesday at Southwick's Grove, and the Second Baptist Church held their annual outing at Wickford on the same day.

The Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co. are carrying vast numbers of people this year not only to the shore resorts along the bay, but to Newport, Narragansett Pier and Block Island.

Hon. A. H. Watson, president of the Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co., was in town Thursday. He is passing most of his vacation at the Pier. His family are in Europe.

There is only one hotel at Block Island that is not comfortably full, and many of them have been crowded for weeks. This will go down in history as a good season for the island.

Mr. R. H. White, of the firm of R. H. White & Co., Boston, Mass., was a visitor here the past week, on his steam yacht. He was accompanied by his family.

Col. Kitterage Haskings, the Republican candidate for congressman for Vermont, is summering at Block Island. His headquarters are at the Hygeia.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sweeney have the sympathy of a large number of friends in the loss of their infant daughter, Elizabeth Mary Munro.

One of the German make torpedoes, which was purchased during the war with Spain, was given a trial the past week and made an excellent run.

Miss Edith Babcock and Miss Bertha Gifford, who have been visiting Mrs. John P. Simmons in Bristol, have returned to their homes in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Westcott have been enjoying a vacation at the White Mountains.

Mrs. Mary Brundage is seriously ill at her residence on Perry street.

Mr. Harry Cleveland, son of Dr. Clement Cleveland, is in town.

City Council.

Routine Business Transacted at Tuesday's Session.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held Tuesday evening. In the absence of Mayor Boyle, President Hamilton presided in the board of aldermen.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Poor Department,	$ 257 60
City Asylum,	648 38
Watch and police (July),	328 92
Fire Department,	382 64
Streets and Highways,	2,176 00
Streets and highways, sidewalks,	2,780 50
Public Parks,	218 78
Public Schools,	3,786 62
Health and Sanitation,	1,081 65
New City Hall,	7,226 50
Fourth of July,	741 01
Dog Fund,	26 00
Burial Grounds,	66 50
Touro Synagogue,	10 00
Lighting Streets,	3,073 51
Public Buildings,	264 46
Ward Meetings,	15 00
Books, Stationery and Printing,	404 40
Incidentals,	55 53
Total,	$24,083 57

The bills of Joseph Haire, $800, on plumbing contract for the new city hall, and for Hugh N. Gifford of $118.78 for board of prisoners at the Newport county jail, were also approved and ordered paid. The claim of Charles Molley of $10 for damages to his wagon was ordered paid. A number of petitions for granolithic sidewalks were received and referred to the committee on streets and highways.

The city treasurer was authorized to sign a release of the city's rights to a sewer across the Battey lands. A communication from the park commission regarding repairs to Touro Park West was referred to the committee on streets and highways, and the same commission submitted a bill of $287.23 from Captain J. P. Cotton for surveys for the new boulevard, which was referred to the finance committee. A resolution was submitted providing for police protection on the public parks. A motion to refer to the chief of police was made but a motion to lay on the table was carried.

The following petitions were received and referred to appropriate committees: For a hydrant in Halsey street, of Ruth A. Arnold by her husband, William Arnold, for rebate of tax, for the curbing and grading of the upper part of Second street, for a granite curbing in Bellevue avenue and Hazard avenue and Gordon street, for the improvement of Van Zandt avenue, for a gas lamp on Sherman street, for accepting and declaring a public highway the extension of Sherman street, for a sewer in Prescott Hall road, for a sewer in State street, of T. B. Ferguson and John Whipple for a rebate of tax, for street lights in Red Cross avenue, for a street light in Sylvan street.

In the common council a resolution was introduced providing for the issue of $15,000 in bonds for the industrial school as authorized by recent vote of the people. It was referred to the committee on finance. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the street commissioner to curb and grade Court House street, for a gas lamp on Cranston avenue, for curbing a portion of Third street, at a cost of $800, for granolithic walks on the south side of Bliss road and south side of Channing street, for a sewer in the cove lands where the committee on health and sanitation reported the sanitary conditions to be very bad.

In the common council a resolution was adopted doing away with the city bell ringers, but the board of aldermen voted to lay it on the table. The lower board also voted to refer to the committee on finance resolutions appropriating $4,500 for the new hose tower and $6,000 for the fire department.

The city hall commission reported giving the bids presented for furnishing furniture for the new city hall. The bids were: Joseph Graham, $5,524.21; J. W. Horton & Co., $5,985.00; W. F. Spingler & Co., $5,368.00; A. C. Titus & Co., $5,785.00. The commission recommended that the bid of A. C. Titus & Co. be accepted, as their samples were the most satisfactory. For supplying and installing the electric and gas fixtures bids were received as follows: A. E. Burland & Co., $3,332.50; Philip F. Conroy, $3,531.00; Scannevin & Potter, $3,525.00, and the commission recommended that the last be accepted. W. F. Spingler sent a protest against the commission's recommendations but after several members had spoken in favor of Titus' bid, a resolution was passed authorizing the signing of contracts as recommended.

A petition of Benjamin H. Irving for rebate of taxes were referred to the tax assessors. The board of aldermen laid on the table applications for plumbers' licenses from Charles B. Tucker & Son, and William H. Mitchell & Son.

Friday night the field pieces and horses of Battery C, Seventh United States Artillery, at Fort Adams left for New York en route to San Francisco. The light battery will leave here to join them about Thursday of next week and they will then sail on transport Rosecrans for Taku, China.

Big Excursions.

Newport was filled with excursionists on Sunday last, coming on steamer Richard Peck from New London and Worcester, from Long Island and all points within reach of this state and Massachusetts. Providence was represented by three or four thousand; Fall River was second and Pawtucket third in the number of people.

The beach was black with people and by noon it was impossible for one to secure a bathing house and many who went to the beach expecting to take a bath, whose time was limited, were disappointed by not being able to enjoy a plunge in the water.

The Cliffs were well patronized by visitors, as were also other favorite resorts of interest. The cars were packed during the forenoon on all the trips to the beach, and it can safely be said that the largest number of excursionists that ever came to Newport was here on Sunday last.

The emigrants are coming to this country in greater numbers than ever before. There has already been an increase of 100,000 over last year. By far the greatest number of emigrants are from Italy, the number reaching nearly 100,000 the past year, to some 37,000 Poles, 11,500 Hebrews, 25,200 Irish, 23,382 German and 22,800 Scandinavians. The rest are divided among all nationalities. The emigrants from the south of Italy are the poorest in money, as well as probably the least desirable of any class.

Colonel Henry C. Cochrane, United States Marine Corps, left Boston Thursday on his way to China, to take command of the American marine forces. He will sail from San Francisco next Thursday on transport Warren for Taku and Tien Tsin.

Monday evening the members of the Men's League of the First Presbyterian Church enjoyed a moonlight excursion and clambake to Island Park. The number of attendants was very large and a delightful time was given all who went.

Examinations will be held at the Clarke street school building on November 17th under the rules of the United States Civil Service Commission for the positions of clerk and carrier in the Newport postoffice.

Blackberries are very plentiful on Conanicut. One day this week a party of five gathered 127 quarts of that fruit.

Mr. John Cole, of Providence, has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Henry H. Gifford, this week.

Portsmouth.

The services at the camp meeting closed on Sunday evening. There was a large attendance throughout the day and evening. At six o'clock in the morning eleven persons were baptized by the Rev. John Pennington, of Providence. Mr. Pennington himself being baptized by Rev. Arthur Greene, of North Attleboro. A large sum of money was raised and pledged during the day, amounting to $3,100. The debt of $2,200 on the camp meeting association was paid off, as was the current expense of the meeting. The remainder of the money was for missionary purposes.

Mr. Dixon Hughes, of New York, has been spending some days at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Ann Hughes.

Mrs. Lyon, of Providence, has been visiting Miss Ruth Lawton at Mr. John T. Brown's this week.

Mr. Lloyd Mayer's family, who have been at Mr. Isaac Chase's, have now taken one of the Land Trust Company's cottages, to be near Mr. John Mayer, who has the cottage next to them.

Mr. J. B. Whittridge, who has been ill, is reported as improving.

Capt. Alfred S. Chase has been confined to his bed for several weeks.

Mr. Cyrus Peckham, of Fair Haven, have been the guest of his daughters, Mrs. Edward A. Coggeshall and Mrs. Alonzo Pearce.

There was a large attendance at the field day meeting of the Rhode Island Granges at Island Park on Monday last.

Mr. Fred Anthony, of Jamestown, is at Mr. John E. Manchester's for a few days.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

DeBlois & Eldridge have sold for Mr. George Gordon King two lots of land on Brenton and Beacon Hill Roads and containing 182,864 square feet of land to Mr. William Grosvenor.

D Blois & Eldridge have rented for Mr. E. B. Hall, Land Trust cottage X on the easterly end of Easton's Beach to Mr. John Mayer of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for E. B. Hall the furnished cottage at Easton's Beach known as the Land Trust Cottage B to Mrs. Lloyd Mayer for the season.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for J. S. Hay his furnished flat at No. 415 Broadway to Mrs. J. G. Scott of Dorchester, Mass. for the balance of the season.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for the heirs of the late DeLancey Kane a lot of land on the southerly side of Bath Road, containing about 23,972 square feet of land, to Mr. James Corrigan.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Lawrence Fitzpatrick his new cottage on McAllister Court to Chas. H. Barker.

THE DANVERS JEWELS.

CHAPTER XII CONTINUED.

The station master gave me my ticket and then approached Charles and touched his cap.

"Might any of you gentlemen be going to London, sir?" he inquired.

"All three of us."

"I don't think you will get on, sir. The news came down this morning that the evening express from Tarborough last night was thrown off the rails by a drift and got knocked about, and I don't expect the line is clear yet. There will be no trains running till later in the day, I am afraid."

"The night express!" said Ralph suddenly.

"Do you mean the 9 train, which you can catch by the 8:02 from here?"

"Yes, sir."

"She was in it!" said Ralph, in a hoarse voice, as the man walked away.

"How late the train is," said Charles; "quarter of an hour already. I say, Jervis," calling after him, "any particulars about the accident? Serious?"

"Oh, dear no, sir, not to my knowledge. Never heard of anything but that the train had been upset and had stopped traffic."

"Not many people traveling in such weather at any rate. I daresay there was not a creature who went from here by the last train last night?"

"Only two, sir. One of the young gentlemen from the rectory and a young lady, who was very near late, poor thing, and all wet with snow. Ah! there she is at last!" as the train came in sight, and he went through the ceremony of ringing the bell, although we were the only travelers on the platform.

It was only an hour's run to Tarborough, where we were to join the main line.

"What are we to do now?" said Charles, as the chimneys of Tarborough hove in sight, and the train slackened. "Ten to one we shall not be able to get on to London!"

"Nor she either!" said Ralph. "I shall see her! I shall see her here!"

There was an air of excitement about the whole station as we drew up before the platform. Groups of railway officials were clustered together, talking eagerly; the barmaids were all looking out of the refreshment room door; policemen were stationed here and there, and outside the iron gates of the station a little crowd of people were waiting in the trodden yellow snow, peering through the bars.

We got out, and Charles went up to a respectable looking man in black, evidently an official of some consequence, and asked what was the matter. The man informed him that a special had been sent down the line with workmen to clear the rails, and that its return, with the passengers in the ill fated express, was expected at any moment.

"You don't mean to say the wretched passengers have been there all night!" exclaimed Charles. From the man's account it appeared that the travelers had taken refuge in a farm near the scene of the accident, and the snow storm continuing very heavily, it had not been thought expedient to send a train down the line to bring them away till after daybreak. "It has been gone an hour," he said looking at the clock; "and it is hardly 9 yet. Considering how late we received notice of the accident—for the news had to travel by night and on foot for a considerable distance—I don't think there has been much delay."

"Will all the passengers come back by this train?" asked Ralph.

"Yes, sir."

"We will wait!" said Ralph; and he went and paced up and down the most deserted part of the platform. The man followed him with his eyes.

"Anxious about friends, sir?" he asked Charles.

"Yes," I heard Charles say as I went off to warm myself by the waiting room fire, keeping a sharp lookout for the arrival of the train. When I came out some time later, wondering if it were ever going to arrive at all, I found Charles and the man in black walking up and down together, evidently in earnest conversation. When I joined them they ceased talking (I never can imagine why people generally do when I come up), and the latter said that he would make inquiry at the booking office, and left us.

"Who is that man?" I asked.

"How should I know?" said Charles absently. "He says he has been a London detective till just lately, but he is an inspector of police now. Well?" as the man returned.

"Booking clerk can't remember, sir; but the clerk at the telegraph office remembers a young lady leaving a telegram last night, to be sent on first thing this morning."

"Has it been sent yet?"

"Yes, sir; some time."

"Where was it sent to?"

"That is against the rules, sir. The clerk has no right to give information. Anyhow it is as good as certain from what you say that the party was in the train, and at all events you will not be kept in doubt much longer," and he pointed to the long expected puff of white smoke in the direction in which all eyes had been so anxiously turned. The train came slowly round a broad curve and crawled into the station. Ralph had come up, and his eyes were fixed intently upon it. The hand he laid on Charles' arm shook a little as he whispered in a hoarse voice:

"I must speak to her alone before anything is said."

"You shall," replied Charles, and he moved forward a little and waited for the passengers to alight. I felt that any chance of escape which lay in eluding those keen light eyes would be small indeed.

Then ensued a scene of confusion, a babel of tongues, as the passengers poured out upon the platform. "What was the meaning of it all?" hotly demanded an infuriated little man before he was well out of the carriage. Why had a train been allowed to start if it was to be overturned by a snow drift? What had the company been about not to make itself aware of the state of the line? What did the railway officials mean by—etc., etc.

But he was not going to put up with such scandalous treatment. He should cause an inquiry to be made; he should write to The Times; he should—in short, he behaved like a true Englishman in adverse circumstances, and poured forth abuse like water. Others followed—some angry, some silent, all cold and miserable. A stout woman in black who had been sent for to a dying child was weeping aloud; a dazed man with bound up head and terrified wife were pounced upon immediately by expectant friends and borne off with voluble sympathy.

One or two people slightly hurt were helped out after the others. The train was emptied at last. Aurelia was not there. Charles went down the length of the train, looking into each carriage, and then came back, answering Ralph's glance with a shake of the head. The man in black, who seemed to have been watching him, came up.

"Have all come back by this train?" Charles asked.

"All, sir, except"—and he hesitated—"except a few. The doctor who went has not returned, and the guard says there were some of the passengers badly hurt—that he would not allow to be moved from the farm when the train came for them. The engine driver and one or two others were"——

Charles made a sign to him to be silent.

"How far is it?" he asked.

"Twenty miles, sir."

"Are the roads practicable?"

"No, sir. At least they would be very uncertain once you got into the lanes."

"We can walk along the line," said Ralph. "That must be clear. Let us start at once."

"Could not the station master send us down on an engine?" asked Charles. "We would pay well for it."

The police inspector shook his head, but Charles went off to inquire nevertheless, and he followed him. I thought him a very pushing, inquisitive kind of person. I have always had a great dislike to the idle curiosity which is continually prying into the concerns of others. Ralph and I walked up and down, up and down the now deserted platform. I spoke to him once or twice, but he hardly answered, and after a time I gave it up and we paced in silence.

At last Charles returned. His request for an engine had been refused, but a further relay of workmen was being sent down the line in a couple of hours' time, and he had obtained leave for himself and us to go with them. After two long, interminable hours of that everlasting pacing we found ourselves in an open truck, full of workmen, steaming slowly out of the station. At the last moment the man in black jumped in and accompanied us.

The pace may have been great, but to us it seemed exasperatingly slow, and in the open truck the cold was piercing. The workmen, who laughed and talked among themselves, appeared to take no notice of it; but I saw that Charles was shivering, and presently he made his brother light his pipe and began to smoke hard himself.

Ralph's pipe, however, went out unheeded in his fingers. He sat quite still, with his back against the side of the truck, his eyes fixed upon the gray horizon. Once he turned suddenly to his brother and said, as if unable to keep silence on what was in his mind:

"What was her object?"

Charles shook his head.

"They were hers already!" he went on. "She would have had them all. If she had had debts I would have paid them. What could her object have been?" And seemingly, without expecting a reply, he relapsed into silence.

We had left the suburbs now, and were passing through a lonely country. Here and there a village of straggling cottages met the eye, clustering round their little church. In places the hedgerows alone marked the lie of the hidden lanes; in others men were digging out the roads through drifts of snow, and carts and horses were struggling painfully along.

In one place a little walking funeral was laboring across the fields from a lonely cottage in the direction of the church, high on the hill, the bell of which was tolling through the quiet air. The sound reached us as we passed, and seemed to accompany us on our way. I heard the men talking among themselves that there had been no snow storm like to this for thirty years, and as they spoke some of them began shading their eyes and trying to look in the direction in which we were going.

We had now reached a low waste of uninclosed land, with sedge and gorse pricking up everywhere through the snow, and with long lines of pollards marking the bed of a frozen stream. Near the line was a deserted brick kiln, surrounded by long, uneven mounds and ridges of ice, with three poplars mounting guard over it. Flights of rooks hung over the barren ground and wheeled in the air with discordant clamor as we passed—the only living moving things in the utter desolation of the scene. As I looked there was an exclamation from one of the workmen and the engine began to slacken. We were there at last.

CHAPTER XIII.

It was Aurelia!

The engine and trucks stopped, the men shouldered their tools and tumbled out and we followed them. A few hundred paces in front of us was a railway bridge, over which a road passed, and under which the rail went at a sharp curve. The snow had drifted heavily against the bridge with its high earth embankment, making manifest at a glance the cause of the disaster.

The bridge was crowded with human figures, and on the line below men were working in the drift amid piles of debris and splintered wood. The wrecked train had all been slightly draped in snow; the engine alone, barely cold, lying black and grim, like some mighty giant, formidable in death. A sheet of glass ice near it showed how the boiler had burst. Some of the hindermost carriages were still standing or had fallen comparatively uninjured; but others seemed to have leaped upon their fellows and plowed right through them into the drift. It was well that it began to snow as we reached the spot. There were traces of dismal smears on the white ground which it would be seemly to hide.

Our friend in black went forward and asked a few questions of the man in charge and presently returned.

"The remainder of the passengers are at the farm," he said, pointing to a house at a little distance, and without further delay we began to scramble up the steep embankment and clamber over the stone wall of the bridge into the road. My mind was full of other things, but I remember still the number of people assembled on the bridge, and how a man was standing up in his donkey cart to view the scene.

It was Saturday, and there were quantities of village school boys sitting astride on the low wall, or perched on adjacent hurdles, evidently enjoying the spectacle, jostling, bawling, eating oranges and throwing the peel at the engine. Some older people touched their hats sympathetically, and one went and opened a gate for us into a field, through which many feet seemed to have come and gone, but for the greater number the event was evidently regarded as an interesting variation in the dull routine of everyday life, and to the school boys it was an undoubted treat.

Ralph and Charles walked on in front, following the track across the field. It was not particularly heavy walking after what we had had earlier in the day, but Ralph stumbled perpetually, and presently Charles drew his arm through his own and the two went on together, the police inspector following with me.

In a few minutes we reached the farm and entered the farmyard, which was the nearest way to the house. A little knot of calves intrenched on a mound of straw in the center of the yard lowered their heads and looked askance at us as we came in, and a party of ducks retreated hastily from our path with a chorus of exclamations, while a thin colly dog burst out of a barrel at the back door and made a series of gymnastics at the end of a chain, barking hoarsely, as if he had not spared himself of late.

An elderly woman with red arms met us at the door, and on a whisper from the police inspector first shook her head, and then, in answer to a further whisper, nodded at another door, and a voice calling her from within hastily disappeared.

The inspector opened the door she had indicated and went in, I with him. Charles, who had grown very grave, hung back with Ralph, who seemed too much dazed to notice anything in heaven above or the earth beneath. The door opened into an outhouse, roughly paved with round stones, where barrels, staves and divers lumber had been put away.

There was straw in the further end of it, out of which a yellow cat raised two gleaming eyes, and then flew up a ladder against the wall and disappeared among the rafters. In the middle of the floor, lying a little apart, were three figures with sheets over them. Instinctively we felt that we were in the presence of death. I looked back at Charles and Ralph, who were still standing outside in the falling snow. Charles was bareheaded, but Ralph was looking absently in front of him, seeming conscious of nothing. The inspector made me a sign. He had raised one of the sheets, and now withdrew it altogether. My heart seemed to stand still.

It was Aurelia! Aurelia changed in the last great change of all, but still Aurelia. The fixed artificial color in the cheek consorted ill with the bloodless pallor of the rest of the face, which was set in a look of surprise and terror. She was altered beyond what should have been. She looked several years older, but it was still Aurelia. Those little gloved hands, tightly clinched, were the same which she had held to the library fire as we talked the day before; even the dress was the same. Alas! she had been in too great a hurry to change it before she left, or her thin shoes. Poor little Aurelia!

And then—I don't know how it was, but in another moment Ralph was kneeling by her, bending over her, taking the stiffened hands in his trembling clasp, imploring the deaf ears to hear him, calling wildly to the pale lips to speak to him which had done with human speech. I could not bear it, and I turned away and looked out through the open door at the snow falling. The inspector came and stood beside me. In the silence which followed we could hear Charles speaking gently from time to time, and when at last we both turned toward them again Ralph had flung himself down on an old bench at the further end of the outhouse, with his back turned toward us, his arms resting on a barrel and his head bowed down upon them. He neither spoke nor moved.

Charles left him and came toward us, and he and the inspector spoke apart for a moment, and then the latter dropped on his knees beside the dead woman and, after looking carefully at a dark stain on one of the wrists, turned back the sleeve. Crushed deep into the round, white arm gleamed something bright. It was an emerald bracelet which we both knew. Charles cast a hasty glance at Ralph, but he had not moved, and he drew me beside him so as to interpose our two figures between him and the inspector. The latter quietly turned down the sleeve and recomposed the arm.

"I knew she would have them on her, if she had them at all," he said in a low voice. "We need look no further at present. Not one will be missing. They are all there."

He gazed long and earnestly at the dead face, and then to my horror he suddenly unfastened the little hat. I made an involuntary movement as if to stop him, but Charles laid an iron grip upon me and motioned to me to be still. The stealthy hand quietly pushed back the fair curls upon the forehead, and in another moment they fell still further back, showing a few short locks of dark hair beneath them, which so completely altered the dead face that I could hardly recognize it as belonging to the same person. The inspector raised his head and looked significantly at Charles.

Then he quietly drew forward the yellow hair over the forehead again, replaced the hat and rose to his feet. Charles and I glanced apprehensively at Ralph, but he had not stirred. As we looked a hurried step came across the yard, a hand raised the latch of the door and some one entered abruptly. It was Carr. For one moment he stood in the doorway; for one moment his eyes rested horror struck on the dead woman, then darted at us, from us to the inspector, who was coolly watching him, and—he was gone! gone as suddenly as he had come, gone swiftly out again into the falling snow, followed by the wild barking of the dog.

Charles, who had had his back to the door, turned in time to see him, and he made a rush for the door, but the inspector flung himself in his way and held him forcibly.

"Let me go! Let me get at him!" panted Charles, struggling furiously.

"I shall do no such thing, sir. It can do no good and might do harm. He is armed, and you are not, and he would not be overscrupulous if he were pushed. Besides, what can you accuse him of? Intent to rob? For he did not do it. If you have lost anything remember you have found it again. If you caught him a hundred times you have no hold on him. I know him of old."

"You?"

"Yes; I have known him by sight long enough. He is not a new hand by any means—nor she either, as to that, poor thing!"

"But what on earth brought him here?"

"He was waiting for news of her in London most likely, and he knew she would have the jewels on her and came down when he got wind of the accident."

"Knew she would have the jewels! Then do you mean to say there was collusion between the two?"

The inspector glanced furtively at Ralph, but he had never stirred or raised his head since he had laid it down in his clinched hands.

"They are both well known to the police," he said at last, "and I think it probable there was collusion between them, considering they were man and wife."

CONCLUSION.

I am told that I ought to write something in the way of a conclusion to this account of the Danvers jewels, as if the end of the last chapter were not conclusion enough. Charles, who has just read it, says especially that his character requires what he calls "an elegant finish," and suggests that a slight indication of a young and lovely heiress in connection with himself would give pleasure to the thoughtful reader. But I do not mean at the last moment to depart from the exact truth and dabble in fiction just to make a suitable conclusion.

If I must write something more I must beg that it will be kept in mind that if further details concerning the robbery are now added against my own judgment they will rest on Charles' authority, not mine, as anything I afterward heard was only through Charles, whose information I never consider reliable in the least degree.

It was not till three months later that I saw him again, on a wet April afternoon. I was still living in London with Jane when he came to see me, having just returned from a long tour abroad with Ralph.

Sir George, he said, was quite well again, but the coolness between himself and his father had dropped almost to freezing point since it had come to light that he had been innocent after all. His father could not forgive his son for putting him in the wrong.

"I seldom disappoint him in matters of this kind," he said. "Indeed, I may say I have, as a rule, surpassed his expectations, and I must be careful never to fall short of them in this way again. But oh! Miss Middleton, I am sure you will agree with me how difficult it is to preserve an even course without relaxing a little at times."

"My dear Mr. Charles," said Jane, beaming at him over her knitting, but not quite taking him in the manner he intended, "you are young yet; but don't be down hearted. I am sure by your face that as you grow older these deviations which you so properly regret will grow fewer and fewer until as life goes on they will gradually cease altogether."

"I consider it not improbable myself," said Charles, with a faint smile, and he changed the conversation. I really cannot put down here all that he proceeded to say in the most cold blooded manner concerning Carr and Aurelia, or, as he would call them, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, alias Sinclair, alias Tibbits. I for one don't believe a word of it, and I don't see how he could have found it all out, as he said he had, through the police and people of that kind. I don't consider it is at all respectable consorting with the police in that way; but then Charles never was respectable, as I told Jane after he left, arousing excited feelings on her part which made me regret having mentioned it.

According to him, Carr, who had never been seen or heard of since the day after the accident, was a professional thief who had probably gone to —— in India with the express design of obtaining possession of Sir John's jewels, which had, till near the time of his death, been safely stowed away in a bank in Calcutta. He and his wife usually worked together; but on this occasion she had, by means of her engaging manners and youthful appearance, struck up an acquaintance abroad with Lady Mary Cunningham, who, it will be remembered, had jewels of considerable value, with a view to those jewels.

Ralph she had used as her tool, and engaged herself to him in the expectation that on her return to England she

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.)

might, by means of her intimacy with the family, have an opportunity of taking them, Lady Mary having left them, while abroad, with her banker in London. The opportunity came while she was at Stoke Moreton, but in the meanwhile Sir John's priceless legacy had arrived, having eluded her husband's vigilance. (That certainly was true. The jewels were safe enough as long as I had anything to do with them.) Her husband, who followed them, saw that he was suspected and threw the game into her hands, devoting himself entirely to putting his own innocence beyond a doubt, in which, with Ralph's assistance, he succeeded.

"I see now," continued Charles, "why she spilt her tea when Carr arrived. She was taken by surprise on seeing him enter the room, having had probably no idea that he was the friend whom you had telegraphed for. I suspect, too, that same evening after the ball, when she and Carr went together to find the bag, it was to have a last word to enable them to play into each other's hands, being aware, if I remember rightly, that father had gone to bed in company with the key of the safe, and that consequently the jewels might be left within easier reach than usual. No doubt she weighed the matter in her own mind, and decided to give up all thought of Lady Mary's jewels, and to secure those which were ten times their value. She could not have taken both without drawing suspicion upon herself. Like a wise woman she left the smaller, and went in for the larger prize: a less clever one would have tried for both and have failed. She failed, it is true, by an oversight. She could never have noticed that the piece of paper wrapped round the crescent was peculiar in any way, or she would not have left it on the table among the others. She turned it off well when Evelyn recognized it, and made the most of her time. She was within an ace of success, but fate was against her. And Carr lost no time either, for that matter, for I have since found out that the telegram she sent was to Birmingham, where he was no doubt hiding, bidding him meet her in London earlier than had been arranged. Of course he set off for the scene of the accident directly he heard of it, having received no further communication from her. We only arrived ten minutes before him. For my part I admired her more than I ever did before when the truth about her came out. I considered her to be a pink-and-white nonentity, without an idea beyond a neat adjustment of pearl powder, and then found that she possessed brains enough to outwit two minds of no mean caliber, namely, yours, Middleton, and my own. Evelyn was the only person who had the slightest suspicion of her, and that hardly amounted to more than an instinct, for she owned that she had no reason to show it."

"I wonder Lady Mary was so completely taken in by her to start with," I said.

"I don't," replied Charles. "I have even heard of elderly men being taken in by young ones. Besides, suspicious people are always liable to distrust their own nearest relatives, especially their prepossessing nephews, and then lay themselves open to be taken in by entire strangers. She wanted to get Ralph married, and she took a fancy to this girl, who was laying herself out to be taken a fancy to. In short she trusted to her own judgment, and it failed her, as usual. I wrote very kindly to her from abroad, telling her how sincerely I sympathized with her in her distress at finding how entirely her judgment had been at fault; how lamentably she had been deceived from first to last, and how much trouble she had been the innocent means of bringing on the family. I have had no reply. Dear Aunt Mary! That reminds me that she is in London now, and I think a call from me and a personal expression of sympathy might give her pleasure." And he rose to take his leave.

I had let Charles go without contradicting a word he had said, because, unfortunately, I was not in a position to do so. As I have said before, I am not given to suspecting a friend, even though appearances may be against him, and I still believed in Carr's innocence, though I must own that I was sorry that he never answered any of the numerous letters I wrote to him, or ever came to see me in London, as I had particularly asked him to do. Of course I did not believe that he was married to Aurelia, for it was only on the word of a stranger and a police inspector, while I knew from his own lips that he was engaged to a country woman of his own. However, be that how it may, my own rooted conviction at the time, which has remained unshaken ever since, is that in some way he became aware that he was unjustly suspected, and, being, like all Americans, of a sensitive nature, he retired to his native land. Anyhow, I have never seen or heard anything of him since. I am aware that Jane holds a different opinion, but then Charles had prejudiced her against him, so much so that it has ended by becoming a subject on which we do not converse together.

I saw Charles again a few months later, on a sultry night in July. I was leaving town the next day to be present at Ralph's wedding, and Jane and I were talking it over toward 10 o'clock—the first cool time in the day—when he walked in. He looked pale and jaded as he sat down wearily by us at the open window and stroked the cat, which was taking the air on the sill. He said that he felt the heat, and he certainly looked very much knocked up. I do not feel heat myself, I am glad to say.

"I am going abroad to-morrow," he said, after a few remarks on other subjects. "It is not merely a question of pleasure, though I shall be glad to be out of London, but I have of late become an object of such increasing interest to those who possess my autograph that I have decided on taking change of air for a time."

"Do you mean to say you are not going down to Stoke Moreton for Ralph's wedding?" I exclaimed. "I thought we should have traveled together, as we once did six months ago."

"I can't go," said Charles, almost sharply. "I have told Ralph so."

"I am sure he will be very much disappointed, and Evelyn, too, and the wedding being from her uncle's house, as she has no home of her own, will make your absence all the more marked."

"It must be marked then, but the young people will survive it, and Aunt Mary will be thankful. She has not spoken to me since I made that little call upon her in the spring. When I pass her carriage in the Row she looks the other way."

"I am glad Ralph has consoled himself," I said. "A good and charming woman like Evelyn and a nice steady fellow like Ralph are bound to be happy together."

"Yes," said Charles, "I suppose they are. She deserves to be happy. She always liked Ralph, and he is a good fellow. The model young men make all the running nowadays. In novels the good woman always marries the scapegrace, but it does not seem to be the case in real life."

"Anyhow, not in this instance," I remarked cheerfully.

"No, not in this instance, as you so justly observe," he replied, with a passing gleam of amusement in his restless, tired eyes. "And now," producing a small packet, "as I am not going myself I want to give my wedding present to the bride into your charge. Perhaps you will take it down to-morrow and give it into her own hands with my best wishes."

"Might we see it first?" said Jane, with all a woman's curiosity, evidently scenting a jewel case from afar.

Charles unwrapped a small morocco case and, touching a spring, showed the diamond crescent, beautifully reset and polished, blazing on its red satin couch.

"Ralph said I should have it, and he sent it me some time since," he said, turning it in his hand; "but it seems a pity to fritter it away in paying bills, and,"—in a lower tone, "I should like to give it to Evelyn. I hear she has refused to wear any of Sir John's jewels on her wedding day, but perhaps if you were to ask her—she and I are old friends—she might make an exception in favor of the crescent."

And she did.

THE END.

Diamonds and Diamonds.

Travers—How much will you give me for this scarf pin?

His Uncle—Five dollars.

Travers—But it's a diamond.

His Uncle—Yes, a $5 diamond.—Racket.

Pedestrianism in Germany.

A German friend of mine (he is somewhat of a humorist) was bantering me about the notorious aversion of Americans to walking, and he remarked that he had heard it said that the average American did not walk more than a mile a day. Of course I resented this gross libel, and I asserted that the average American thought nothing of starting out for a walk of five miles. I cited with a good deal of pride the habitual practice of Julian Hawthorne of taking a mere stroll of twenty or thirty miles whenever he has a few moments to devote to exercise. I spoke, too, of your townsman, Mr. Slason Thompson, editor of The America, who is in the habit of walking ten miles a day and running fifteen or twenty more.

My friend thereupon became personal, and ventured to intimate that I could not walk five miles. Of course I accepted the challenge implied, and, peacefully doddering imbecile that I was, I actually walked for four consecutive hours before I learned (upon remonstrating with my humorous friend) that a German mile was equal to four and a half English miles, and that in order to accomplish the feat I had undertaken I should have to cover twenty-two and a half miles.

Germany would be a veritable paradise, methinks, for Julian Hawthorne and Slason Thompson. They would be elected to the reichstag at the first congressional election.—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

Information for the Boy.

The instruction that nursemaids are able to impart to the greedy young minds that are given into their charge is truly fearful and wonderful. As a Coney Island boat was passing the Bartholdi statue a 5-year-old youngster was moved to ask the Milesian lady who attended him:

"W'ot's that, Jane?"

"That's Liberty," quoth Jane.

"W'ot's Liberty?" he asked again.

"W'y, just Liberty. Don't you know w'ot Liberty is?"

"W'ot's Liberty?" he insisted.

"W'y, you goose," instructed his teacher, "Liberty is—w'y it's—Freedom. And now you know, don't you?"

And of course he did. Just wait until somebody asks him.

There was more of the same kind from the same source.

"W'ot's those, Jane?" he asked again, with significant finger at the life preservers overhead.

"Them's life preservers," said Jane.

"W'ot are they for?"

"They're for when you fall in the water and get drowned," she informed him, "and when you do they make you float."

"After you're drowned?" asked the boy.

"Oh, yes. I do wish you'd keep still and not ask so many questions, you bad boy."

But he didn't.—New York Evening Sun.

Drink Your Soda Slowly.

Good soda should be sipped. Quickly drinking off the effervescence, which is merely foam, an interval of a minute or two should be allowed before the last half of the glass is taken. Clerks should know this, and give customers time without warning by looks or actions that they are expected to leave in the shortest possible order after bolting their soda and paying for it. A glass of soda so taken is a refreshing stimulus, better than food in a very hot noon, but tossed off as most people take it is a recipe for cramps or indigestion.

If it is poor soda, tasting of metal with the silver worn off, or standing in silver too long, flavored with sirups made from oranges or lemons whose musty taste is plain to all refined palates, the less one takes the better for life and health. Girls who serve the cheap soda fountains at fancy stores well know this from experience, and the old hands rarely touch soda themselves. The girls behind the counters who depend on soda to keep up their strength through the close days injure their digestion by it, and perhaps owe many of their sudden indispositions to it [illegible]

GOOD COOKERY

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JELLIES.

By Louis Role.

The season for jellies is at hand and some suggestion upon jelly making in general will be timely. In the first place it should be understood that not all fruit can be used successfully to make jelly. The substance in the fruit juice that makes jelly is known as pectin, and some fruit juices are practically devoid of this property. The lack of knowledge on this point leads to the making of many so-called jellies which are in reality nothing more nor less than a thick syrup.

That you may not fall into this error let me suggest that combinations of fruits may be made that will keep you out of trouble. For instance, raspberries, strawberries and cherries need the addition of currants to secure a perfect jelly, while barberries, peaches and pears need apples, plums or quinces to secure the same desired result. Blackberries, currants, grapes and apples need no assistance from other fruits. One other suggestion: fruit juice that is obtained without any pressure makes the clearest jelly, and where pressure is used in straining it is well to pass the juice through a second and much finer strainer. Another point well to remember is that jellies are of finer flavor when the juice is not boiled long with the sugar, while it is always well to make but a small quantity at one time. Let me suggest several recipes for jelly making that have proved their worth time and again and in all climates.

BLACKBERRY JELLY.

If possible get the wild berries, as they are of much better flavor. Mash the berries and heat them slowly until all the juice is drawn out and strain twice, as suggested above. Allow a scant cupful of sugar for each cupful of juice, heating the sugar in the oven. Boil the juice for fifteen minutes, then add the hot sugar and boil until it thickens. In pouring into glasses set them in hot water and fill to the brim. Set away in a dry place when properly covered with prepared paper.

BARBERRY JELLY.

Pick over the berries and wash them, put them into the preserving kettle, allowing three pints of water and a dozen quartered and cored sour apples to every four quarts of barberries. Boil slowly until apples and berries are soft; then turn into a bag and let drip, if you wish the clearest jelly possible; boil the juice, thus obtained fifteen or twenty minutes, skimming, if necessary, and then add a cupful of sugar for every cupful of juice; continue boiling until it jellies, pour into glasses and in a day or two cover and set away.

GRAPE JELLY.

Wild grapes when they are hardly ripe are by far the best for jelly and should be used if it is possible to obtain them. Pick the grapes from the stems carefully, wash gently, mash and heat them slowly until the juice is all extracted; put in a bag and let drip; take this juice and boil fifteen minutes, skim, add a little more than equal quantity of sugar if wild grapes are used, boil until it jellies and then put in tumblers, as noted above.

APPLE JELLY.

In making apple jelly use only tart apples, and it is well to let the quartered fruit stand in cold water over night before stewing. I have also found that the juice and grated rind of a lemon added to a dozen apples is a great improvement. In other respects the rules given above for other jellies should govern your action.

Nothing gives more pleasure to the housewife than good jellies, and the recipes given here will please all.

FOR YOUR SCRAP-BOOK.

Recipes From Many Sources and of Acknowledged Worth.

JELLIED CHICKEN.

Select a tender chicken and boil slowly but thoroughly, in just water enough to cover; remove when done and let the water boil down to one quart, cutting the chicken meat into small bits. To the water add three-quarters of a box of gelatine, soaked well, one tablespoonful of good table sauce and salt and pepper to taste. To the chicken meat add a hard boiled egg and pour over the strained liquor. Stir well together and pour into a mold. Set away in a cold place and let it harden before using on the table.

FISH TOAST (INDIA).

Select any left-over white fish, as halibut, cod or haddock, remove all the bones and skin, add a liberal piece of butter and pound to a paste in a mortar. When smooth add a little anchovy sauce or anchovy butter, a little curry powder, a spoonful of lemon juice and a little celery salt. Heat in a saucepan with a little butter, spread on toasted bread or fried bread and send to the table when hot.

LOBSTER SOUP.

Pick out the meat from four pounds of lobsters and cut it into small pieces. Into three pints of hot milk stir six crackers rolled fine, one cupful of butter, a little salt and cayenne pepper to season and mix well together; add one pint of boiling water, stir while boiling for three or four minutes and add the cut lobster; boil up once and serve at once.

BOSTON CAKE.

Mix one pound of flour, one of sugar, one-half pound of butter, one pound of currants, four eggs, one cup of cream, juice of one-half of a lemon and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

We are so accustomed to buying at the market bologna sausage that few stop to think that they can make this popular lunch dish. If you have a large family the experiment is worth trying. Take ten pounds of beef and four pounds of fresh pork, at least two-thirds of both being lean and not more than one-third being fat meat; chop very fine and mix well together; season with six ounces of fine salt, one ounce of black pepper, half an ounce of cayenne, one tablespoonful of powdered cloves and one ounce of garlic minced very fine. Have ready some large skins properly cleaned and prepared (they should be beef skins), and wash them well in salt and vinegar; fill them with the above mixture and secure the ends by tying with fine strong twine. Make a brine of salt and water strong enough to bear up an egg, put in the sausages and let them lie for three weeks, turning them daily; then take out wipe them dry, hang them up and smoke them as you would a ham. When smoked sufficiently, wipe with sweet oil and put away for use.

ALMOND CUSTARD.

Scald and blanch half a pound of shelled sweet almonds and three ounces of shelled butter almonds, throwing them as you do so into a large dish of cold water; then pound them in a mortar, pouring in at times a little rose water to prevent their oiling and becoming dark colored. Melt a quarter of a pound of sugar in a quart of cream and gradually stir in the almonds; beat ten eggs very light and add them by degrees to the mixture, stirring in at the same time some powdered nutmeg and a teaspoonful of powdered mace and cinnamon mixed. Place in a double boiler, and, stirring constantly, let it boil until it becomes quite thick, but not till it curdles; pour into a custard bowl and let it cool. Serve cold in custard cups.

RAGOUT OF TURKEY.

Cut cold roast turkey from the bones and into pieces not more than an inch long, but of fair thickness; put into a saucepan the gravy left from the roast, diluting it with hot water if necessary, a lump of butter the size of an egg, a teaspoonful of good table sauce, a half teaspoonful of powdered cloves, a pinch of nutmeg with salt to season to taste. When the sauce comes to a boil put in the turkey meat and stew slowly for ten minutes, add a tablespoonful of cranberry or currant jelly, another of browned flour, which has been wet in water, and the juice from half a lemon; boil up once and serve. Do not use any of the turkey stuffing in this ragout.

LOTUS CLUB CLAM SOUP.

Select three dozen large clams and chop them fine in their own juice; add two quarts and a pint of cold water, put on the fire and let it come to a boil. Remove the clams and put in a small piece of salt pork cut into dice, a large onion, sliced, and some chopped parsley and boil for half an hour. Mix four even tablespoonfuls of flour with a quarter of a pound of butter and salt and pepper to season and add to the broth; then add the beaten yolks of four eggs, one pint of hot milk; last add the chopped clams and serve.

ASPARAGUS SOUP.

Boil one quart of asparagus, cut into inch pieces, in one quart of water until very tender; rub through a colander and return the pulp to the water in which it was boiled. Heat one pint of milk, stir into it one tablespoonful of butter, rubbed with the same amount of flour; cook a few minutes, season with salt and pepper and pour into the asparagus; when it comes to a boil pour over croutons and serve at once.

CREAMED SALMON.

Remove the fish from a can of salmon, throw away the liquor and mince the fish fine. Make a dressing of one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, with salt and pepper to taste; put on the fire and let it come to a boil. Into a baking pan place a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of fish and then cover with the dressing. Have crumbs for the last layer and bake till brown.

SCALLOPED APPLES.

Butter a deep pudding dish and put a layer of peeled, sliced apples in the bottom, sprinkle with sugar, a little flour, bits of butter and a little cinnamon; add other layers until the dish is filled. Bake about one hour. It is usually best to cover the dish, as it prevents the contents from burning on the top. This may be eaten hot or cold.

JOLLY BOYS.

Sift together two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, two and one-half tablespoonfuls of cornmeal, one tablespoonful of sugar, a little salt and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat one egg and add to the mixture with enough milk to make a thick batter. Drop from small spoon into smoking hot fat.

CHERRY PIE.

Line a deep pie plate with a rich crust, nearly fill with stoned fruit, sweeten to taste, sprinkle evenly a tablespoonful of flour, add an equal amount of butter cut into bits and scattered over the top; wet the edges of the crust, put on top crust, make holes in the center for escape of air and bake steadily.

RAGLETS.

To one-half pint of milk add two beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and two and one-half cupfuls of flour. Beat well together, adding a teaspoonful of baking powder. Fry as you would doughnuts.

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"I am a self-made man," said the proud individual.

"Well, you are all right except as to your head," commented the other part of the conversation.

"How's that?"

"The part you talk with is out of proportion to the part you think with."—Baltimore American.

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Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	900,429
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	902,443
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,383,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,033
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,498,187
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7-2

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1½ Quart Preserving Kettles	21c.
2 Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
2¼ Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1 Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2 Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, August 11, 1900.

Judge E. C. Dubois, of the State Supreme Court, is summering at Block Island. He is a guest at the Hygeia.

If some one will abolish the hand organ nuisance they will do a deed of charity to a long suffering community.

Bryan's address of acceptance has fallen flat. He spent all his time denouncing imperialism which does not exist and ignored the silver issue entirely.

Judge Horatio Rogers, of the State Supreme Court, is going to Europe for his health. The judge has been unable to perform his duties on the bench for several months.

Providence boasts of a population of 175,897, according to the census figures given at Washington, showing an increase in 10 years of 43,451, or nearly 33 per cent. There are but few cities in New England that will show a greater proportional gain.

The imperialism which is so alarming to that little Boston crowd has not prevented 341,711 foreigners coming to this country during the year ending June 30, the largest number in any year since 1893. Perhaps they came just to save the country.

According to the Washington Post's version the Kansas City platform declares for a protectorate over the Philippines exactly like that which this country extends to Arizona. As to imperialism then, the "paramount issue," the two great platforms are just alike. One wouldn't think so to listen to the talk about paramountcy.

There has been a very general desire expressed among many of our people for the introduction of the voting machines at the Newport elections. The General Assembly has legalized their use and at the June session an appropriation of $15,000 was made to enable the Secretary of State to buy a certain number of these machines for the use of towns and cities asking for them. That would enable the city of Newport to get the machines without cost. Woonsocket has already voted to adopt them, and Pawtucket will probably take similar action at the next meeting of the council. It is claimed that by these machines absolute accuracy in counting can be obtained and that the use of the machine in voting is simple and perfectly plain. There is no doubt but that they are a good thing and that they would facilitate voting, and counting the returns very much." By all means let's give them a trial.

The Price Must Drop.

Outside of the City of Newport there is very little interest in the automobile trade. In the smaller cities of New England an automobile is as rare as a snowbank in August. In Newport they have become the fad, with the summer people. Hence the great number we see on our streets. One reason why they are not more rapidly coming into general use is the enormous price that is charged for them by the manufacturers. Like the bicycle the makers are preparing to reap all the harvest they can while the thing is new. Today a better bicycle can be bought for twenty-five dollars than could be bought for one hundred and fifty dollars ten years ago. No one supposes for a moment that the actual cost of manufacture has decreased in any such proportions. It is simply so much taken out of the maker and the dealer. Still they are making and selling bicycles at a profit at these reduced figures. It is the same with the automobile. It is a new thing and those who buy them have money to throw away, so the price is no object. Take for instance the lowest vehicle of the kind on the market which now sell for seven hundred and fifty dollars. Competent carriage builders inform us that the cost to make and equip one of these carriages is less than three hundred dollars. How much less we do not know, but there is a margin of at least four hundred and fifty dollars on every carriage turned out which would seem ample margin. On the higher priced automobiles the margin of profit is proportionally larger and on many of them the profit is two or three times the cost of manufacture.

As soon as the new wears off and the immensely rich people get done playing with them as a fad, this will be remedied, the price will go down as rapidly as has the bicycle price and the common people can then indulge in the luxury of a "horseless carriage."

Disfranchising the Negro.

We alluded last week to the attempt of the people of North Carolina to disfranchise the Negro voters of that state. They have since done it by a farce of an amendment to the constitution for which all the whites voted and the reign of terror kept the negroes from voting at all. The amendment passed after stipulating that no person shall be permitted to vote unless he passes certain exacting educational qualifications, then goes on to say: But no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification herein prescribed, provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1898.

By this amendment every ignorant colored person is disfranchised, but a premium is put on white ignorance by allowing all that class to vote. This makes the white voter in the state supreme. It keeps the ignorant white Democrat in power and drives out the ignorant black Republican. This plan of driving out the Negro vote began with Mississippi. It was followed by Louisiana, South Carolina and now by North Carolina. Virginia, Georgia and Alabama propose to follow in the same channel. Already some 500,000 Negro voters have been disfranchised. It is predicted that inside of three years 750,000 voters in these states will be deprived of the rights the constitution guarantees them, and apparently there is little or no redress. One thing Congress can and should do without one moment's unnecessary delay and that is reduce the representation of these states in Congress in proportion to the population disfranchised. This would leave the south in a hopeless minority and would reduce their opportunity for harm in National legislation to small proportions.

Notwithstanding slavery was abolished nearly forty years ago, yet the colored man, ignorant or educated, has few rights in the south that the most ignorant and besotted of the white race is bound to respect. It is a bad state of affairs and will do more to retard the progress of the South than any other thing.

Importance of the United States.

Over one-half of the new British war loan of £10,000,000 has been subscribed for in New York. A few months ago Russia negotiated an enormous loan in this country. When Great Britain wanted horses and mules for service in South Africa she got them here. American packers have supplied millions of pounds of canned meats to the armies in the Transvaal war. Representatives of the German government are in this country to buy 30,000 horses for the German forces to be used in China. The Turkish government has recently had a representative here to contract for the construction of five warships. Russia, Japan and other countries have battleships and cruisers made by Americans. The commissary departments of nearly all the European armies handle wheat, corn, oats and other supplies produced in the West.

If there is to be fighting in any quarter of the globe the United States will be thought of. Our method of filling orders gives an advantage appreciated by purchasers. If our national interests are involved the question of supplies will make it good policy to consult us. If there is only the remotest possibility of this country taking a hand, we shall not be overlooked. In fact, the United States cannot help having an influence in almost any international trouble that may arise. What are we to do with our foreign influence? That is the question in which those engaged in production are interested. It is one of the questions involved in the present Presidential campaign and people want to know if our foreign influence is to be encouraged or not.

As Big As a Sea.

Perhaps no lake can lay so great claim upon the tourist and pleasure seeker as can Lake Winnipesaukee. Its every environment leads to health and pleasure, and that these are the salient qualities which have made the lake famous, is shown by the great and ever increasing number who seek annually the resorts with which the shores of Winnipesaukee abound. The shore line of the lake measures more than a hundred and eighty miles, and its surface, of nearly three billion square feet, is dotted with islands numbering not far from three hundred, some of which are mere specks, while others in area cover several hundred acres. The rugged shore line, with its innumerable bays, inlets, harbors and the many islands furnish thousands of admirable sights for camps and summer homes.

To reach the resorts on Winnipesaukee is an easy matter, inasmuch as the train service to Weirs at one end and Alton Bay at the opposite end, is so arranged as to enable the Steamer Mt. Washington to make two round trips of the lake daily. The trip over the lake is a delightful one, and in making the tour, landings are made at Weirs, Alton Bay, Centre Harbor, Wolfeboro and Bear and Long Islands. The Mt. Washington is a staunch craft, and sufficiently large to accommodate a thousand or more people. The boat is famed for the dinner it serves, and a most delectable one it is, too.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine Railroad has issued a brochure named "Lakes and Streams," which is sent to any address upon receipt of a two-cent stamp, and the Winnipesaukee Tourist Folder, together with an Excursion Book, is sent free upon application.

Jamestown.

Mr. Giles Gardner, in the employ of Brown & Sharpe, Providence, is spending his vacation here.

Captain Connelly, of Newport, brought over on a schooner Tuesday morning two 3-inch rapid fire guns for Fort Wetherell.

The Brown University Glee Club gave a concert at the Bay View Hotel Monday evening last. A goodly number were present and enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

Commodore Dodge, of the Conanicut Yacht Club, was guest of the builder on the Stringham's trial run Tuesday.

Miss Alice Paulsin, of Worcester, Mass., is guest of Captain and Mrs. Armbrust.

Professor Snow and family have arrived at the Hopkins cottage for the season.

An addition is being built to Mr. F. B. Wetherill's cottage by Mr. Louis W. Anthony.

Mr. Theodore McMahan has gone to Martha's Vineyard. He will be employed at Tarpaulin Cove on some work for the engineer office.

Washington Matters.

China Affairs—Message from Gen. Chaffee—President and Secretaries Taking Vacation—Outlook in Ohio—Cubans Well Satisfied With U. S.—No Chance for Bryan This Year.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6th, 1900.

While the notice of the Chinese government that the foreign ministers in Pekin would not be allowed to send or receive cipher messages, on account of the fighting at Tien Tsin, is not officially taken as an answer to Secretary Hay's vigorous demand, through Li Hung Chang, to be put into communication with Minister Conger, it is unofficially regarded as such. There is a difference of opinion whether it is a sort of an eleventh hour bluff to prevent the march of the allied army to Pekin, or an open defiance of the allied powers. So far as this government is concerned, it will make no change in the policy of pushing on to Pekin at the earliest possible moment. Notice has already been served on the Chinese government that it will be held responsible for the safety of Minister Conger.

Secretary Root has received an important message from Gen. Chaffee, relating to the march on Pekin, but for two reasons, it has not been made public. First, it is not desired that the Chinese should have an opportunity to learn anything of the movements of the allied army, and second, it contains details of the lack of harmony among the officers of the allied army, which this government does not care to take the responsibility of making known to the world, because to do so would be in a measure, to impeach the sincerity of one or more of the powers which are in the alliance, notably Russia and Germany, and to cause friction and diplomatic complications which could do no possible good and might do much harm. There are good reasons to doubt whether the march to Pekin has really begun, although some press dispatches have reported the army to be half way to Pekin, which those familiar with the grounds and existing conditions consider an impossibility. Li Hung Chang has sent a message saying that the foreign ministers would be sent under an escort from Pekin to Tientsin, but that story gained no credence in Washington, because nobody believes that the foreign ministers who are known to have twice refused a similar offer, would trust themselves to a Chinese escort.

Since President McKinley left Washington to return to Canton, Secretaries Hay and Long have gone away on their vacation. This makes it as plain as the nose on one's face that no immediate crisis is looked for in China, and that orders covering every possible contingency have been sent to our army officers in China, and our naval officers in Chinese waters.

Col. C. B. Wing, of Cincinnati, who usually knows what is going on in Ohio politics, is in Washington. When asked his opinion of the political outlook in his state, he said: "Ohio will give McKinley and Roosevelt not less than 60,000 majority, and in the present spirit of the people, I should not be surprised to see their majority exceed 100,000."

Mr. Edward Lee Hanscomb, a New York business man who has been spending sometime in Cuba, where he was when the official order for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention was promulgated, said of the situation on the island: "The people of Cuba are generally well satisfied with the provisions laid down by the administration for the formation of the Cuban government. There is a class of agitators and adventurers, many of whom have been placed in government positions, who would, no doubt, like to build the republic along lines of their own choosing, but the conservative and solid classes are more than willing that the government of the United States shall have a hand in launching the new ship of state, such as editing the proposed new Constitution and looking, for a time at least, after the foreign relations of the infant republic.

Senator Hoar's manly words in answer to a question as to his political attitude, surprised none of his Washington friends and admirers. He said: "Of course I shall speak for McKinley. I am as zealously in favor of President McKinley's re-election as anybody in the country. I certainly do not mean to join the party that has just carried the state of North Carolina on the sole issue of suppressing civil liberty at home, in the interest of civil liberty elsewhere."

Representative Towney, of Minnesota, speaking of the democratic claims of carrying that state said: "For a long time the Minnesota democrats took up the word 'free' as a prefix to trade, and they played upon that for the instructions of the voters. It was a failure. Then they took up the same word as a prefix to silver and again they failed of responsive audience in our state. Having worn out the word 'free' they are now harping on the word 'imperialism,' but their efforts are meeting with just as little success as heretofore."

Weather Bulletin.

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ST. JOSEPH, MO., AUG. 11.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm waves to cross continent 9 to 13 and 15 to 19, cool wave 13 to 17.

Storm disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 15, cross west of Rockies by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24.

A considerable fall in temperature will occur from 12 to 20, with occasional showers from 17 to 25, but temperature at its lowest will continue high and oppresive till near close of the month.

About date of this bulletin a severe hot wave will be in the great central valleys, moving slowly eastward, sucking the moisture from vegetation and giving back nothing in return in the way of rain, dew or frost.

August is not usually a great storm month and there is no reason to expect anything like tornadoes but the most severe disturbances will probably occur in the northern states not far from 12 and 23.

Indications now are that one half of the United States will be afflicted with drouth during the crop season of 1901. The drouth will probably not be general in any large section but confined to extents of country about the size of an average state.

This condition requires very close calculations, which I have nearly completed. If farmers and planters would plant and sow such cereals as would produce best in these drouth districts millions of dollars would be saved.

Last year I announced that severe drouths would occur this year in July and August but next year the drouth will begin early, in April or May, and consequently will damage corn, oats, hay, wheat, flax and truck gardens in the drouth districts referred to.

There will certainly be no over production of the cereals next year but as the drouth will not be general no one need fear a famine.

Working Women

are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for free advice about their health. Mrs. Pinkham is a woman.

If you have painful periods, backaches or any of the more serious ills of women, write to Mrs. Pinkham; she has helped multitudes. Your letter will be sacredly confidential.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is known wherever the English language is spoken.

Nothing else can possibly be so sure to help suffering women. No other medicine has helped so many.

Remember this when something else is suggested.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Her helping hand is always outstretched to suffering women.

Montreal Biblical Conference,

Black Mountain, N. C.

Rate of one first class fare for the round trip has been authorized for this occasion. Tickets on sale via Southern Railway August 9th to 13th, inclusive, final limit returning August 28th. Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car New York to Montreal. For further information call on or address Ticket Office, 271 and 1185 Broadway. Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway, New York.

Politics are always raging high in New York, but Governor Roosevelt has decided that it will not be good policy to remove from office District Attorney Asa Bird Gardner.

EDWARD BARRY, SOUTH SEA PEARLER, a Tale of Enthralling Interest, by Louis Becke.

AS SEEN BY ME. By Miss Lillian Bell. Her experiences while traveling in England, France, Germany, etc.
A SUGAR PRINCESS, by Albert Ross.
COMRADES TRUE, by Annie Thomas.
PAPER EDITIONS OF GREAT NOVELS.
A Romance of the XIX Century, by W. H. Mallock.
The Gun Runner, by Bertram Milford.
The Mystery of Fourways, by Florence Warden.

Fine Line of Bradley's Platinum Views of Newport Scenery and Villas.

Carr's Book Shop,
DAILY NEWS BUILDING.
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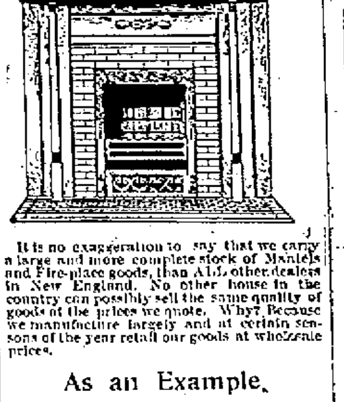
SHAVED
CEDAR SHINGLES,
The best Shingle in the Market
FOR ROOFS.
FOR SALE BY
Swinburne, Peckham & Co.

WOOD MANTELS,
150 Different Designs.



It is no exaggeration to say that we carry a large and more complete stock of Mantels and Fire-place goods, than ALL other dealers in New England. No other house in the country can possibly sell the same quality of goods at the prices we quote. Why? Because we manufacture largely and at certain seasons of the year retail our goods at wholesale prices.

As an Example.

The mantel as shown above is solid oak well finished; solid wood carving and French Plate Mirror.

Price During this Sale, $18.00
Coal Grate, Enamel Tile Facing and Hearth, $18.00

Mantel is 5 feet wide over all and 6 feet 8 inches high.
Special attention given to mail orders.
No charge for packing.
Freight allowed to your city.

Crooker Mantel & Tile Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Wareroom, 230-232 Weybosset St. Factory, Manchester St.

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street. R. W. PEARCE.

A. W. LUTHER.

Real Estate and Furnished Cottages.

Office—FERRY WHARF,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST 1900. STANDARD TIME.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
11 Sat	5 5	7 4	7 16	7 35	7 58
12 Sun	5 6	7 3	7 44	8 23	8 48
13 Mon	5 7	7 1	8 21	9 11	9 38
14 Tues	5 8	7 0	8 55	10 00	10 20
15 Wed	5 9	6 59	9 33	10 55	11 25
16 Thurs	5 10	6 57	10 15	11 53	
17 Fri	5 11	6 56	11 02	12 27	12 53

First Quarter 3d day, 11 h. 49m., morning.
Full Moon 10th, 4h. 59m., evening.
Last Quarter, 17th, 6h. 8m., morning.
New Moon 24th day, 10h. 53m., evening.

A. O'D. Taylor.

124 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I.

OFFERS FOR SALE to a suitable party, Farm house of 8 rooms, with stable for 2 horses, room for 4 carriages. Fine cistern water. One acre of most fertile land, specially suited for market gardening, 4 miles out off Wapping Road near Mr. Joel Peckham's price $2750. For sale because owner has settled in Newport.

TELEPHONE NO. 320.

Branch office now open for the summer on Narragansett avenue, Jamestown, R. I.

Marriages.

In this city, 8th inst., by Rev. E. H. Porter Richard Thomas Demery of Newport to Amy Frida Henderson of Boston, Mass.

Deaths.

In this city, Aug. 6, at her residence No. 3 Potter street, Nora, widow of Edward Cooney and daughter of Catherine and the late Eugene McCarthy, aged 31 years.

In this city, Aug. 6, Harold Linfield, son of William H. and Harriet P. Lawton, aged 2 years, 6 months and 9 days.

In this city, Aug. 6, Elizabeth Mary Munro, infant daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Jane Sweeney, aged 1 year and 26 days.

In this city, Aug. 5, Freddie Boyce, infant son of James and Eva C. Hare, aged 13 months and 11 days.

In this city, Aug. 5, at the residence of her mother, 31 Hammond street, Catherine Marie, infant daughter of Cornelius and Catherine Coffey.

In this city, 6th inst., Patricia Elizabeth, infant daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth J. Lehane.

In this city, Aug. 5, Catherine, wife of Dennis Mullins, aged 63 years.

In this city, Aug. 7, Warren H., son of Oliver and Etta Terpenning, aged 1 month and 26 days.

In this city, Aug. 9, Marion Irene, daughter of Samuel and Clara A. Smyth, aged 4 years, 8 months and 13 days.

In Providence at the Rhode Island Hospital, Aug. 3, Fred Van Valkenburg of East Providence; Aug. 2, William Harlow, 37; Aug. 2, Richard Collins; 6th, Eliza, widow of George A. Swarts, 78; 5th, Rachel Ann Easton, 68; 6th, Charles H. Burdick, 12; 6th, Hugh Cunningham, 18; 7, John Mansir, 86; 7, Ellen Pierce, widow of Andrew Coates, 42; 7, Samuel Astrap, 66; 8th, Eva Catherine, wife of Charles W. Bryer, 34; 5th, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward G. and Martha Hall, 20.

In East Providence, 6th inst., Johanna K. widow of Joseph Brewster, in her 80th year.

In Pawtucket, Aug. 7, Betsey C., widow of John E. Elliott, in her 77th year.

In North Kingstown, 3d inst., Ann Eliza, wife of George W. Tourjee, in her 78th year.

In Bristol, Aug. 8, Mary Alger Pease.

In Fall River, 3d inst., George Whittaker, in his 61st year.

In Fall River, 2d inst., Richard Whitehead, in his 62d year.

In Fall River, 1st inst., Alice, wife of John Wilson, aged 50 years.

In Buttonwoods, 5th inst., George B. Atwood, in his 73d year.

In Central Falls, 5th inst., Marie, wife of Edward Davenport, in her 60th year.

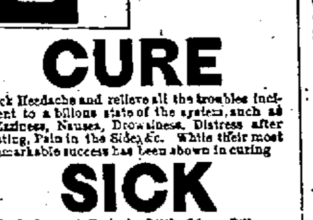
In Warwick, 6th inst., Mrs. Mary Kelley, in her 77th year.

In Enfield, 6th inst., Alden B. Paine, in his 71th year.

Farms For Sale.

On West Shore in Portsmouth comprising farm buildings and 15 acres of land. $6,500
On Vaucluse avenue 11 acres and a good house (reduced from $2,700.) $2,250
On West Main Road 3 miles from State House 13 acres, excellent farm buildings. $6,500

Apply to
SIMEON HAZARD.
91 BROADWAY.
Newport, R. I.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE ALLIES' LOSS.

Russians Alone Had 500 Men Killed In Sunday's Fighting.

Speculation as to Whether Ministers Will Leave Pekin Under Escort.

London, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Chefoo says that during the engagement on Sunday which preceded the occupation of Peitsang by the allies, the Russians lost 500 killed and the British 50. The Germans and Japanese also lost heavily. The road to Pekin is supposed to be open.

Beyond the official news given out yesterday, the morning papers contain no direct information of importance from China, but there is a general disposition to take a more hopeful view of the situation.

The report of the appointment of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the international forces meets with general approval.

The text of the edict of Aug. 2 authorizing the escort of the ministers from Pekin to Tientsin is given out at the Chinese legation, and says in part:

"In view of the existence of hostilities between certain Chinese rebels and foreign powers, caused by the Christian feeling of the Chinese people, we have afforded reasonable protection to the foreign representatives in Pekin; and the tsung li yamen has sent to the legations letters of inquiry and proposals for their safe conveyance under escort to Tientsin, in order to avoid apprehension of further attack from the rebels before the complete restoration of peace and order in the capital.

"We have now, on the advice of Li Hung Chang and Li Kun Yi, to authorize Yung Lu to escort them to Tientsin. If there be any rebels en route trying to endanger the safety of the party the officials have orders to destroy the rebels at once."

The Chinese legation believes that the members of the foreign legations have not yet left Pekin, but that they will do so, and declares that the edict would not have issued had not the foreign ministers signified a willingness to accept the escort.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily News, wiring yesterday, says: "United States Consul Goodnow strongly opposes Admiral Seymour's intention to land 3000 troops on the ground that such an act would not be warranted by the circumstances and would be likely to create trouble. M. Bozaure, the French consul, agrees to the arrangement, but says that, if the British land forces, the French will do likewise. The Austrians also will land men. My personal opinion is that the landing of troops here at the present moment would be a grave mistake."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon American criticism of the character of Chinese "news" printed in some London dailies, admits that the charges are only too true, and that the practices of certain papers in this respect are opposed to the best traditions of British journalism. It joins in the American protest against trashy sensationalism. Almost all the news in this morning's papers upon which credence is placed comes either from Washington or direct from British officials.

Retains Management of His Property.

Salem, Mass., Aug. 10.—The petition of the heirs of John W. Hutchinson of Lynn, the aged abolitionist worker and head of the musical family of that name, for the appointment of a guardian for him, was heard before Judge Harmon of the probate court here Tuesday. Considerable testimony as to the mental incapacity of the aged man was introduced. Judge Harmon refused to grant the petition, on the ground that nothing had been introduced to prove that the old man was incapable of properly managing his property. It is said that Mr. Hutchinson possesses an estate worth $100,000.

Protest Against Compulsory Vaccination.

Rockland, Mass., Aug. 10.—The citizens of Rockland, thoroughly aroused over a recent order of the school board requiring the vaccination of all school children before entering upon the fall term of school, gave expression of their opposition thereto in a public meeting held Tuesday night in the Opera House. Several speakers addressed the meeting and resolutions of protest were adopted, the vote being 205 to 0.

Towne Declines the Nomination.

Duluth, Aug. 10.—In a letter to P. M. Ringdahl, chairman, and the members of the committee of notification of candidate for vice president of the People's party, Charles A. Towne has declined the nomination tendered him by the Populist national convention at Sioux Falls. The letter is of considerable length and sets forth fully Mr. Towne's views in regard to the nomination.

Boers' Plans Miscarried.

London, Aug. 10.—The Daily News has the following dispatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 9: A plot to shoot all the British officers and to make Lord Roberts a prisoner has been opportunely discovered. Ten of the ringleaders were arrested and are now in jail. Probably the plot was part of a conspiracy of which the attempted rising at Johannesburg was the first indication.

Maguire Waived Examination.

Boston, Aug. 10.—Hubert Maguire, who was arrested on Sunday, charged with assault on 8-year-old Elizabeth Sullivan, was arraigned in court Tuesday. He waived examination and was held under $10,000 bonds for the grand jury.

Death of Captain Welby.

London, Aug. 10.—Sir Redvers Buller reports the death from wounds of Captain Welby of the Eighteenth Hussars, well known for his explorations in China and Thibet. Last year he explored parts of Abyssinia.

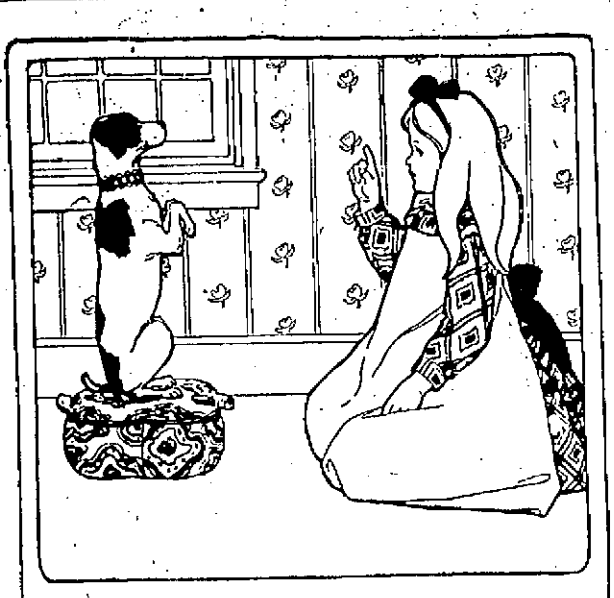
Traffic Not Delayed by Strike.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 10.—The strike of the Canadian Pacific shopmen has made no difference as yet in the operation of trains. Yesterday the tinsmiths, pipe fitters and helpers here went out.

The manufactory of Van R. Beedle, at South Gardiner, Me., was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $5000.

Leo Prince, 6 years old, while attempting to recover his hat from Little river, at Haverhill, Mass., stepped off a steep embankment and was drowned.

Ernest W. La Fluere, 16 years old, was playing with several boys on a raft at Worcester, Mass. He was unable to swim, and the raft tipped, throwing him into the water, and he was drowned.



THE TRICK.

A TRICK may involve deceit or it may be a display of peculiar skill. There is deceit in some soaps, but there is none in Ivory Soap; it is a display of peculiar skill. It will stand any test and can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for it.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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CATHOLICS' LOSS.

Death of Bishop Healy of the Diocese of Maine.

Other News of Interest From Various Parts of New England States.

Portland, Me., Aug. 10.—On Saturday Bishop Healy complained of indigestion and suffered for about two hours, finally getting relief through the attendance of doctors. He slept well during the night and tried to get up Sunday morning to say mass, but was unable to do so. The depression returned, from which he was temporarily relieved, but at 12 o'clock he began to grow weaker, so much so that at 12:30 he called for Father O'Brien, who administered the last sacraments. Bishop Healy continued in good spirits and was conscious to 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when he died.

BISHOP HEALY.

Right Rev. James Augustine Healy, Roman Catholic bishop of Maine, was born at Macon, Ga., Aug. 6, 1830. In early life he studied civil engineering. He was led to turn his attention to the church, and in 1844 entered Holy Cross college at Worcester, Mass., graduating in 1849 at the head of his class. His degree was taken under the Georgetown charter. He studied theology at the Grand seminary at Montreal for three years and then went to Paris and continued his studies. June 10, 1854, he was ordained a priest in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Prior to his ordination he had been designated by Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston as his secretary, and he assumed the duties of that office as soon as he returned to America.

Bishop Bacon, the first bishop of Maine, died in 1874, and Bishop Healy was selected as his successor Feb. 12 1875. He was consecrated June 2, 1875. The 25th anniversary of this consecration was observed here on June 5, 1900, and was made an occasion of rejoicing by the Catholics in Maine.

To Celebrate Memory of Stark

Peru, Vt., Aug. 9.—The 123rd anniversary of General John Stark's camp and march through Peru, on his way to Bennington, was celebrated Tuesday by the dedication of a granite monument erected in honor of the hero of the Revolution. The presentation of the monument was made by Dr. P. B. Barton, and the acceptance was by M. J. Hapgood. The dedicatory exercises were attended by a very large number of spectators.

For Charged With Serious Crime.

Rockland, Me., Aug. 10.—George Niles, aged 16, is under arrest, charged with kicking his mother in the side, inflicting injuries which are liable to prove fatal. Young Niles, it is alleged, was under the influence of liquor, and demanded money of his mother. This she refused to give him, and then, it is said, he proceeded to beat and kick her unmercifully. The woman was found in an unconscious condition by neighbors.

Fee me a Bigamist For Spite.

Boston, Aug. 10.—James T. McGarry, aged 25, is held for the grand jury on a charge of bigamy. He married Annie Travers at Lynn, Aug. 20, 1895, and wedded Catherine E. Browne at Boston on July 1 of this year. The first Mrs. McGarry made trouble for her spouse, and this led up to his arrest. McGarry says that he married a second time to spite his first wife.

Veteran Missionary Dead.

Portland, Me., Aug. 10.—Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., LL. D., one of the most famous men in the Congregational ministry through his missionary work in Turkey, and in the founding of the college at Constantinople, died here Wednesday night. Dr. Hamlin was born at Waterford, Me., in 1811, and spent 34 years in heroic Christian service in Turkey.

Tennis Trophy Will Stay With Us.

Boston, Aug. 10.—The Davis tennis trophy is to remain here for at least one more year, the victory of Ward and Davis over Black and Barrett of England in doubles on the Longwood courts Thursday giving the Americans a majority of wins even if they should lose the two remaining matches.

Narrow Escaped Death.

Milford, N. H., Aug. 10.—After having been imprisoned 20 feet down in a well by a cavein, Wednesday, for 5½ hours, Albert Lowe was released by a large number of rescuers, not much the worse for his experience. Lowe was coming out of the well, which was 40 feet deep, when the walls collapsed.

Denies That He Committed Crime.

Marlboro, Mass., Aug. 10.—Francisco Furzone, suspected of being one of the murderers of Di Marzio, at West Boylston, on Aug. 5, was arrested here this morning. He denies all connection with the crime.

Pierce Beaten in Twenty-Mile Race.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 10.—Harry Caldwell defeated Burns Pierce in a 20-mile motor paced race on the Coliseum track Thursday evening in 24:59 3-5, winning by 240 yards.

Rev. C. C. B. Turner died at Somerville, Mass., aged 46. He was pastor of the Second Baptist church of Holyoke, Mass.

Rev. H. E. Foss, pastor of Pine Street M. E. church, Bangor, Me., has received a call from the First M. E. church of Philadelphia, at $1000 a year, and will assume that pastorate next March.

The directors of the Narragansett Pier railway chose Rowland G. Hazard as president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John N. Hazard.

A blaze in the lumber dryhouse of Perkins, Mellish & Co., Boston, caused damage estimated at $6000.

A fire in the O'Gorman company's department store at Providence resulted in a loss estimated at $50,000.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $74,648.

The National Exchange Bank,

38 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

WILL PAY

INTEREST ON ALL DEPOSITS

Of $300 and over, beginning August 1, 1900.

Accounts respectfully solicited.

Safe deposit boxes and storage room to rent.

Edward A. Brown, President, Perry G. Case, Vice President,

George H. Proud, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Perry G. Case, Edward A. Brown,
David Braman, Edward S. Peckham,
Gardiner B. Reynolds, Fred. B. Coggeshall.

SITUATION BETTER.

Belief That Chinese Resistance Will Not Be Very Great.

Capture of Yang Tsun Considered a Matter of Great Importance.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Secretary Root regards the Chinese situation, from military and diplomatic point of view, as much improved. The promise of cipher communication with the ministers in Pekin, together with the advance of the international forces toward Pekin, is believed to be relatively significant. It is believed that the risisance by the Chinese has not been and will not be as great as anticipated by some authorities, who said that the Chinese force consisted of the best of their army. The movement on Yang Tsun is in accordance with information contained in the dispatch from General Chaffee, which was not made public, and also in a dispatch made public after Peitsang had been taken. It is the expectation of the officials of the war department that the present reconnaissance in force will continue, although nothing is said as coming from General Chaffee to that effect.

The capture of Yang Tsun, the first objective point of the international forces, was the supreme news of importance received Thursday on the Chinese situation. The first word of this capture, effected last Monday, came in a brief dispatch to the signal office at the war department from Colonel Schriven, the signal officer at Chefoo.

Half an hour after this message a cablegram came from General Chaffee, giving additional details of the capture and showing that it had been at the cost of 60 casualties among the American troops. General Chaffee's dispatch is as follows:

Yang Tsun, Aug. 6.—Yang Tsun occupied today.

Wounded—Second lieutenant Frank B. Lang, Ninth infantry, moderate.

Casualties about 60 men, divided among Ninth United States infantry, Fourteenth United States infantry, and battery F, Fifth United States artillery.

Nearly all from Fourteenth infantry; names later.

Many men prostrated by heat and fatigue. Chaffee.

Hardly less important was a dispatch from General Terauchi, second in command on the Japanese staff, sent to the war office of Japan and transmitted to the legation here, stating that the international army would total 50,000 men on Aug. 15, at which time the real advance on Pekin would begin.

The present movement of some 16,000 men doubtless is viewed in the light of a reconnaissance in force, the main movement of the army of 50,000 to follow on the 15th. This makes clear the meaning of General Chaffee's dispatch that Yang Tsun was the objective point. The war department here has been considerably puzzled over this statement of an objective point—far short of Pekin.

It would appear, however, that the first force of 16,000 men, having opened up communications to Yang Tsun, brought forward supplies and established this advance base, the way would then be clear for the advance of the larger force on the 15th.

The capture of Yang Tsun is, therefore, an important startegic branch of the fast maturing military plans. The place is about 18 miles beyond Tientsin and a little less than a quarter of the way to Pekin. Colonel Scriven's statement, "Wire up," is accepted as showing that there is direct telegraphic communication with the army in the field. Aside from the assurance this gives of speedy transmission of news from the front it gives the additional assurance that the line of communication is intact back to the first base of operations.

The capture of Yang Tsun on the day following the battle of Pietsang is regarded as a highly successful military achievement, especially in view of the fact that it was looked upon as a stronghold whose capture might have given the foreigners considerable trouble.

Late in the day the state department received an important dispatch from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, announcing the landing of British troops at that point. The consul general did not state that he had protested against this action, and the state department judged from this that no protest would have been made by him in the absence of instructions. He states, however, that the merchants of the city strongly disapproved the landing of the British troops, fearing that it would incite the anti-foreign Chinese to hostilities. The government at Washington has taken no action in the nature of a protest.

Acting Secretary Adee of the state department made public the following cablegram from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, which reached the department at 11 o'clock last night: "From Chefoo, Aug. 9.—Secretary of State, Washington: Morning, 8th. Telegraphed governor yesterday protesting against limiting correspondence with Conger and requesting governor to forward Pekin. Governor telegraphs following: 'Received note from tsung li yamen, dated 5th. Yamen just received edict permitting ministers to have peaceful secret telegraphic communications with their countries. All ministers at Pekin have telegrams for transmission to their governments. It is proposed after dispatching same to send originals to consuls for verification.' Fowler."

Charleston Made a Cotton Port.

Charleston, Aug. 10.—The Southern railway has allowed the announcement to be made that Charleston is to be made a port of "concentration and substitution for cotton." This change will affect the season about to open by putting this place on an equal footing with other Atlantic ports.

A Sailor's Terrible Fate.

St. John's, Aug. 10.—While the British cruiser Charybdis, flagship of the fishery squadron, was preparing to cast anchor in the straits of Belle Isle, Boatswain's Mate Inglis was caught in a coil of the anchor chain and literally torn to fragments.

The death is announced of Rev. Dr. H. A. Hazen of Auburndale, Mass., at Norwich, Vt., to which place he had gone for a vacation. He was in perfect health a few days ago. He was born in Hartford, Vt., in 1832.

Captain Lafayette Rowley, a formerly well known and successful sea captain, died at Edgartown, Mass., at the age of 79. He was born in Hartford.

CHAMPION FULLY IDENTIFIED

As the Man Who Murderously Assaulted Young Poole at Boston.

Alfred, Me., Aug. 10.—Without the least assistance from any of the officers present, and with every precaution taken to give the suspected a fair chance to clear himself from any connection with the affair, Harold Poole, the 15-year-old sailor lad, who was cruelly assaulted and robbed in Boston, where he lay unconscious for some days, positively identified his assailant from among over 50 other prisoners in the York county jail, as George H. Champion, the man accused of the quadruple tragedy at West Newfields on the night of June 10 last.

Poole, whose skull had been fractured, lay in the hospital hovering between life and death for many weeks. Champion was suspected of knowing something of the assault, and he stoutly denied any connection. No way remained but to await the recovery of the lad.

Champion, who is awaiting the action of the grand jury when it convenes at the September term of the supreme judicial court, has been an inmate of the jail since June 14, when he was arrested after a somewhat exciting pursuit by officers. He was not told of the proposed visit of Poole, and he has asserted all along that the boy would clear him of all suspicion. That the result has been decidedly the opposite was shown when Poole, from among a large number of prisoners who had been given the freedom of the corridors, at the request of Captain Dugan to pick out the man who tried to murder him, walked directly to Champion, and, placing his hand on the prisoner's breast, turned to the officer and said: "This is the man." The accusation nearly felled Champion for an instant, but he soon regained his composure.

Bryan's Speech of Acceptance.

Indianapolis, Aug. 10.—The first extended and significant address by Mr. Bryan since his nomination at Kansas City was delivered at Indianapolis Wednesday afternoon, when he made his speech of acceptance to the committee of notification of that convention. Mr. Bryan did not refer, except incidentally and in the most unimportant way, to the silver question. The entire force of his argument was used on the question of "imperialism," which he discussed exhaustively. In opening, he justified his advocacy of the ratification of the peace treaty, for which he has been scored by Senator Hoar and others, by declaring that he hoped to secure better terms for the Filipinos by congress after that treaty had been ratified than would likely have been gained by diplomacy. He reiterated the arguments of the anti-imperialists, and attacked bitterly the defenders of the president's policy. If elected, he will, he says, summon congress in extra session to provide—first, a stable form of government for the Philippines; second, independence to the Filipinos, and third, protection from foreign governments while they work out their destiny.

Bicyclists Have a Bad Shakeup.

Boston, Aug. 10.—The 25-mile motor-paced race between Nelson, Stinson and Pierce at Charles River park, Cambridge, Wednesday night, ended in a mixup in the second lap of the fifth mile, when all three pacing machines and riders went down at the turn onto the stretch, a result of a mishap to the tandem ridden by Gateley and Marks, due to a slippery track. Nelson was in the lead at the time of the accident, which caused the race to be declared off. Kent, who, with Captain Ruel, was pacing Nelson, had his shoulder dislocated, but the other pacemakers and the riders escaped uninjured. A light rain which commenced to fall during the race was responsible for the slippery condition of the track.

Death Attributed to a Scuffle.

Providence, Aug. 10.—Reuben Britton, about 40 years old, met his death Wednesday night after a scuffle with Thomas Moran on Fountain street. Both men have families in Olneyville, but recently have led vagrant lives apart from their families. They quarrelled over the possession of a pipe, and in the course of the quarrel exchanged blows. Britton fell to the sidewalk and never moved afterward. No marks of violence were found externally when the body was taken to the morgue. Moran was arrested. He claims the fall occurred several minutes after the altercation, and that one was not connected with the other.

Anarchists Creating Trouble.

Pittsburg, Aug. 10.—About 160 Italians have been rioting near Zollersville for two days. The men are laying the pipe line for the Wheeling Natural Gas company. Half are said to be anarchists, who have been celebrating the assassination of King Humbert, and refusing to allow the others to work. Those loyal to the dead king's memory have been contesting for their rights. Many of the rioters have been wounded, but none are dead.

Best Relieved of Business Cares.

Charlestown, N. H., Aug. 10.—J. O. Lyford was on Monday appointed guardian of Mr. Hoyt, and when Mr. Lyford, accompanied by George H. Dickinson of Atlanta, returned here they were cordially greeted by Mr. Hoyt. Mr. Dickinson left for Atlanta during the afternoon. Mr. Hoyt is already showing improvement in health and a marked change for the better is expected, now that all business cares have been shifted to other shoulders.

Will Wage Guerilla Warfare.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—Abram Fischer of the Boer delegation declares that the burghers of the South African republic "do not intend to give up the fight. They will continue guerilla warfare, splitting up into small bands; and they will ceaselessly disturb the British bases, inflicting in the aggregate more damage in this way than they could inflict in a big war."

Considers McKinley's Re-election Certain.

London, Aug. 10.—The Daily Express publishes this morning an interview with William K. Vanderbilt, and represents the American millionaire as saying that Mr. McKinley's re-election to the presidency is a moral certainty.

Cabbies Will Remain Out.

Paris, Aug. 10.—At a meeting of representatives of the 4000 cabmen, who have been on strike in Paris since Sunday, it was decided to continue the strike.

Rev. C. W. Biddle, one of the oldest Universalist ministers in Massachusetts, died at his home in Brookline.

A large barn in the center of Lexington, Mass., was burned, and a shed adjoining, occupied as a blacksmith's shop, was gutted. The total loss will be $500.

A $10,000 fire occurred at Williamsett, Mass. The fire started in a barn belonging to J. B. Stratton.

Industrial Trust Co.

NEWPORT BRANCH,

303 THAMES STREET.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, MAY 1, 1900.

Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	560,025.61
Deposits,	13,621,749.33
Assets,	15,181,774.94

Interest Paid on Deposits subject to check at sight.

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Depositors on PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT with the Industrial Trust Company receive all the advantages of savings banks, and in addition thereto the security afforded by the large Capital and Surplus of the Industrial Trust Company as stated above.

Moneys deposited on or before August 15 draw Interest from August 1. Dividends August and February.

Every Man

Should see our collection of SPRING CLOTHING before purchasing. There is EVERYTHING here that people of good taste desire--nothing of the sham sort. The character of our business is reflected in the goods we sell.

We make it a point

To do business on the small profit basis, believing it pays us to give our customers good returns for their money. To insure absolute satisfaction we are always ready with

"Your money back if you want it."

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

208 THAMES STREET. 208

Special Sale At

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames St.

Your Choice of All Our.

Trimmed Hats and Toques,

AT CUT PRICES.

These goods are made of the best material and are the NEWEST DESIGNS.

A Competent Line of

SAILORS' OUTING & YACHT HATS AND CAPS,

GARDEN HATS, CHILDREN & MISSES' HATS,

in great variety. Flowers & Ornaments for evening wear. Hat Bands of all the Popular Ships in the U. S. Navy.

Remember we are the Leading House in the line, and everything in MILLINERY can be found here at POPULAR PRICES.

Alpha Home Pudding,

THE LATEST THING OUT.

Scotch Oats, fresh

Smalley Fruit Jars,

NEW DESIGNS.

S. S. THOMPSON.

Newport Illuminating Company,

Electric Light, Electric Power,
Electric Supplies,
Incandescent and Arc Lamp
Electric Motors, Electric Fans,
Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by

Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY,

449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Paris Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

PARIS, France, July 23, 1900.

In a secluded corner of the Social Economy Building, surrounded by a certain atmosphere of scholarly quiet, is an exhibition which stands unique among the contributions of the nations to the Paris exposition of 1900. It is that of the American Library Association, showing the progress and condition of American libraries. The exhibit was prepared at the New York State Library, Albany, N. Y., by Miss Florence Woodworth, under the general supervision of Melvil Dewey, director of the library. The collection as a whole represents the best thought of the American library profession and aims to illustrate all types of libraries, every phase of literary work in all sections of the country. Through the interest and generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie a representative of the Association will be in charge of the exhibit throughout the exposition.

The exhibit occupies a space six by nine feet, which is nearly one-thirteenth of that assigned to the United States in this building, and so, comparatively speaking, covers a large area. This includes seven units of installation, each corresponding very nearly in width and height to a tier of ordinary library shelving. The tiers are divided three feet from the floor by a broad ledge, with shelves below, and wing frame cases above, each case holding 38 wing frames. Over the cases is a wall space, finished in rich green, hung with large platinum prints of some of the larger and newest types of American libraries.

The material exhibited is divided into five groups—1, monographs; 2, pictures; 3, charts; 4, books; 5, appliances.

The collection of nearly 650 photographs and more than 50 plans is exhibited on sheets 22 by 28 inches, mainly in the seven wing-frame cases. Each case contains a distinct group of libraries, which may be very briefly summarized as follows: Case 1. Photographs of the American Library Association, library schools, traveling libraries, home education work, historical and atheneum libraries and national and state libraries. Case 2. Libraries of more than 200,000 volumes, including Copley prints of the Boston Public library, plans of the New York public library now building and the Chicago public library. Case 3. Libraries ranging from 30,000 to 200,000 volumes and including a wide geographical range. Case 4. Some of the smaller libraries of the country, including many memorial libraries and a most interesting collection illustrating children's departments in public libraries. Case 5. The Carnegie libraries at Pittsburg, Allegheny, Homestead, Braddock, Washington, Atlanta, etc., giving a striking example of what has been done by one man for American libraries. Case 7. Various libraries from various parts of the country.

Eleven statistical charts and maps show the wonderful growth of American libraries and their increasing influence as educational centers. A map prepared by the Massachusetts library commission, the oldest of the state commissions and the mother of a succession of most active ones, shows that of the 357 towns in the state only seven are without a free public library.

A collection of more than 400 carefully selected volumes makes up the fourth division of the exhibit. It is confined very largely to works on bibliography and library science, economy and history, and along these lines it represents the best work and thought and most advanced ideas of American librarians. It is rich and valuable in its specially bound collections of print'd matter issued by the American Library Association, state and local library clubs, and library schools; in its statistical collections in manuscript; in the collection of portraits of officers and members of the national association; in its books and pamphlets dealing with the newest problems and latest developments of library work, that is, with home education, home libraries, travelling libraries, state library commissions, library legislation, state aid to libraries, intimate relations with the public schools and children's departments in public libraries; its examples of great library catalogues and the ingenious American periodical indexes, the latest of which the *Cumulative index*, keeps this great mass of literature continuously indexed down to the month preceding that of publication. In a word the library is simply invaluable to the student of American library history, methods and progress.

The limited space allows little room for library appliances. There are several volumes of blanks showing forms used by the Chicago, Boston and St. Louis public libraries, the New York state library, etc., examples of various methods of classification, cataloguing, charging of books, etc.; an interesting collection of printed cards illustrating one of the most useful methods of library co-operation and an attractive collection of picture bulletins, a new device for attracting attention and enticing people to read.

One of the latest features of American library work and the one which is perhaps making the greatest progress today, that of the traveling library, inaugurated by Mevil Dewey, at the New York State library in 1892, is shown by the travel-stained case and well-worn books of the "Stout travelling library, No. 26," sent by the Wisconsin Library Commission, and which has been in actual use in the hamlets and remote farming districts of the state. Another branch of this same work of sending books to the people is shown by the Carnegie Home Library, which has done for the poor districts of Pittsburg what the Stout library has done for the small villages of Wisconsin. The question of how to get the people to read good books, or in other words, get books to the people, is one of the most vital and interesting problems with which American librarianship is now dealing. The American library association exhibit not only concerns itself with the history of the past but it is a careful, well thought out and well arranged study of the modern library movement in America, a movement which keeps America ahead today in library methods and administration, as it has stood at the head from the first, since Benjamin Franklin founded in Philadelphia, in 1745, the first public library.

Same Result.

Constable (to deaf witness)—His worship asks if you are a married man!

Witness—No, sir, I got these scratches through falling at night into a wire fence.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1900.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1896.]

CHAPTER 740.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 112 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Birds," and of the Several Acts In Amendment Thereof and In Addition Thereto.

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Chapter 112 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Every person who shall take, kill, destroy, buy, sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession any wild bird, or birds, at any season of the year, except as hereinafter provided, shall be fined twenty dollars for each of such birds."

Sec. 2. Section 2 of Chapter 112 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Every person who shall pursue with intent to kill any wild bird, except as hereinafter provided, shall be fined twenty for each offense."

Sec. 3. Section 3 of Chapter 112 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Every person who shall wilfully disturb or destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird, except as hereinafter provided, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offense."

Sec. 4. Section 4 of Chapter 112 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Section 1, 2, and 3 of Chapter 112 shall not apply to the shooting of woodcock, ruffed grouse, common called 'partridge,' and quail, commonly called 'bob-white,' from the fifteenth day of October to the fifteenth day of December inclusive; black duck, wood-duck, teal, coot, scoters, or any of the so-called duck species, wild geese and brant, from the first day of October to the twenty-eighth day of February inclusive; peep, plover, snipe, sandpiper, sanderling, greater and lesser yellow legs, curlew and rails, from the fifteenth day of July to the fifteenth day of December inclusive."

Sec. 5. Section 5 of Chapter 112 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Chapter 112 shall not apply to the killing of English sparrows, hawks (except fish hawks), owls, crows, and crow-blackbirds at any season of the year, by any person on his own land."

Sec. 6. Section 8 of Chapter 112 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. Section 11 of Chapter 112 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. Every person who shall between the sixteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of October next following, inclusive, shoot at or kill any bird upon land not owned or occupied by himself, and without permission of the owner or occupant thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the owner or occupant thereof five dollars for the first offense and ten dollars for every subsequent offense, in addition to the damages sustained."

Sec. 8. Section 12 of Chapter 112 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. Any person above the age of fifteen years, having a certificate from the curator of the museum of zoology of Brown University, the president of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, or from any incorporated society of natural history or college in the state, to the effect that said person is engaged in the scientific study of ornithology or is making collections in the interest of or for said institutions, or any one of them, may take the nest and eggs of, or at any season of the year may take or kill, any ornithological birds, except those named in section four."

Sec. 9. Section 14 of Chapter 112 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. Section 15 of Chapter 112 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. All fines recovered by virtue of this chapter shall inure one-half thereof to use of the state and one-half thereof to the use of the complainant, and all prosecutions therefor shall be commenced within ninety days after the commission of the offense and not afterwards."

Sec. 11. Chapter 450 of the Public Laws, entitled "An act in amendment of sections 1 and 5 of Chapter 112 of the General Laws, 'Of birds'," is hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. Section 1 of Chapter 461 of the Public Laws, entitled "An act in amendment of Chapter 112 of the General Laws, entitled 'Of birds'," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Every person who shall take, kill, destroy, sell, buy, or offer for sale, or have in his possession any pheasant before the first day of October, nineteen hundred and five, shall for each offense be fined twenty dollars, provided that the word pheasant shall not be construed to apply to the birds commonly called partridge or ruffed grouse."

Sec. 13. Every person who shall carry or send beyond the limits of this state any woodcock, quail, or ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, shall be fined twenty dollars for each of said birds.

CHAPTER 747.

AN ACT In Amendment of Sections 5 and 11 of Chapter 111 of the General Laws, as Amended by Chapter 548 of the Public Laws, Passed May 6, 1898.

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 5 of Chapter 114 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 548 of the Public Laws, passed May 6, 1898, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. Any person violating the laws in relation to cruelty to animals may be arrested on view and be held without a warrant: Provided, that such arrest or detention without warrant shall not continue longer than twenty-four hours; and the person making an arrest, with or without a warrant, shall use reasonable diligence to give notice thereof to the owner of animals found in the charge or custody of the person arrested, and shall properly care and provide for such animals until the owner thereof shall take charge of the same, provided the owner shall do so within thirty days from the date of said notice. And the person making such arrest shall have a lien on said animals for the expense of such care and provision."

Sec. 2. Section 11 of Chapter 114 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 548 of the Public Laws, passed May 6, 1898, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. Every sheriff, deputy sheriff, town sergeant, constable, police officer or any officer authorized to serve criminal process may enter any place, building, or tenement anywhere within the state, where there is an exhibition of the fighting of birds or animals, or where preparations are making for such exhibition, and without a warrant arrest all persons there present, and take possession of the birds or animals engaged in fighting, and all birds or animals there found and intended to be used or engaged in fighting; such persons shall be kept in custody in jail or other convenient place not more than twenty-four hours, Sundays and legal holidays excepted; at or before the expiration of which time such persons shall be brought before a district court or the common pleas division of the supreme court and proceeded against according to law."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 748.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 171 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Certain Fisheries."

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 27 of Chapter 171 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 27. Every person who shall take any fish in any stream or fresh pond, except upon his own land, otherwise than by a single hook and line, or who shall take or carry away any fish from any private pond, brook, stream, preserve, or any other place made, constructed, or used for the purpose of breeding or growing fish therein, without the consent of the proprietor or lessee of such pond, brook, stream, or preserve, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or be both fined and imprisoned; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as to authorize the taking of any fish from any pond or stream stocked with fish at the expense of the state."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 749.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 174 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Inland Fisheries."

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 9 of Chapter 174 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. After the expiration of said three years, no black bass shall be taken in any waters of this state, except Snoach pond in the town of Cumberland, and Mosvansicut pond in the town of Scituate, between the first day of March and the first day of July in each year, nor at any time except by hook and line as aforesaid. Every person taking any black bass during the time aforesaid, or in any other manner, except by hook and line, shall be fined fifteen dollars for each black bass so taken, and every person who shall take, or have in his or her possession, any black bass less than eight inches in length at any time of the year, shall be fined fifteen dollars for each black bass found in his or her possession; and possession by any person of any black bass less than eight inches in length, or during the time aforenamed, shall be evidence that such black bass were taken in violation of this chapter; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed, as to prohibit the taking and sale of black bass artificially cultivated in private ponds at any season of the year."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 750.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 229 of the General Laws.

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 16 of Chapter 229 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 16. Whenever a demurrer is filed, the same need not be more formally stated than that the party demurring demurs to such declaration, or plea, but shall be accompanied with a statement of the specific grounds of demurrer."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 751.

AN ACT In Amendment of Clause 12 Section 5, of Chapter 235 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Exemptions From Arrest and Attachment."

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Clause 12 of section 5 of Chapter 235 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"12. The salary or wages due or payable to any debtor, not exceeding the sum of ten dollars."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 752.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 281 of the General Laws, "Of Offences Against Chastity, Morality, and Decency."

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 13 of Chapter 281 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. Every person who shall import, print, publish, sell, or distribute any book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, or other thing containing obscene, indecent, or impure language, or manifestly tending to the corruption of the morals of youth, or any print, picture, figure, figment, or other description which is indecent, impure, or manifestly tending to the corruption of the morals of youth, or shall introduce into any family, school, or place of education, or shall buy, procure, receive, or have in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan, or circulation, or with intent to introduce the same into any family, school, or place of education, shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars."

CHAPTER 753.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 291 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the State Prison and Other State Institutions in the Town of Cranston, and of the Government and Control Thereof."

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 3 of Chapter 291 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Said board may appoint a secretary, who shall not be a member of the board, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said board; he shall give bond to the state, in such sum as the board may require, for the faithful performance of his duties; he shall keep a record of all the doings of the board, and shall perform such other duties as may be by them required."

Sec. 2. From and after the passage of this act the present secretary of the board of state charities and corrections shall cease to be a member of said board. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 754.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 294 of the General Laws, and Chapter 679 of the Public Laws.

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The annual salary of the railroad commissioner shall be twenty-five hundred dollars; that of the deputy railroad commissioner, five hundred dollars. The railroad commissioner shall also be allowed such office, travelling, and clerical expenses as shall be approved by the governor; to be paid upon the order of the state auditor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. The total annual expense including salary, of the railroad commissioner, excepting only the cost of printing and binding the annual report required by law to be made to the general assembly, shall not exceed four thousand dollars, and shall be borne by the several corporations, whether operated by steam or other power, owning or operating railroads, according to their income, to be apportioned by the general treasurer, who, on or before the first day of August in each year, shall assess upon each of such corporations its proportion of such expenses, one-half in proportion to its gross receipts for the fiscal year next preceding that in which the assessment is made, and one-half in proportion to the length of its main road and branches: Provided, that each corporation whose line of road lies partly within and partly without the state shall in respect of its gross receipts be assessed on a part bearing the same proportion to its gross receipts that the line of its road within the state bears to the whole length of road, and in respect of its main road and branches shall be assessed only on that part which lies within the state. Such assessment shall be paid to the general treasurer within sixty days from the date thereof.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 755.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 310 of the General Laws.

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Chapter 310 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. There shall be appropriated annually, from any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to provide for armory rents of the companies of the brigade Rhode Island militia and the companies of the naval reserve militia; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of such armory rents upon the receipt of vouchers approved by the governor, and certified to by the quartermaster-general."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 756.

AN ACT In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 314 of the Public Laws, Entitled "An Act In Amendment of Chapter 99 of the General Laws."

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. All persons desiring to import cattle into this state, or from other states, without obtaining the certificate required by section 2 of Chapter 314 of the Public Laws, shall give written notice to the cattle commissioner of the county, into which the cattle are brought within forty-eight hours after the arrival into the state of such cattle, and such notification shall contain a specified list of the cattle so imported, with a full description of age, sex, and such other particulars as may be necessary for the identification of the said cattle, and the place where they can be found.

Sec. 2. Immediately upon the receipt of such notification, the cattle commissioner of the county into which said cattle are imported shall proceed within 72 hours to the place designated, and make a physical examination of said cattle; and if upon such examination said cattle shall be deemed free from tuberculosis, it shall be so certified by said cattle commissioner upon a permit, and a duplicate thereof, to be given to the owner of said cattle, and the cattle shall be released for the use and benefit of the owner.

Sec. 3. If after such examination the cattle commissioner shall be of the opinion that the cattle or any of the cattle so examined are afflicted with tuberculosis, he shall require of the importer that the suspected cattle be tested with tuberculin, said test to be applied by a veterinarian of a recognized veterinary college, who shall give to the said commissioner a certificate in writing that such test has been applied, together with a statement of the tuberculin used, quantity injected, temperature of each animal before inoculation and at the 11th and every two subsequent hours thereafter for at least ten hours, or until reaction is complete, and a duplicate thereof shall be given to the owner of said cattle, and the original certificate shall be sent by the said commissioner to the secretary of the state board of agriculture. If after such test it shall be proved that such suspected cattle are afflicted with tuberculosis, such diseased cattle shall be immediately slaughtered upon written order of said commissioner, and the state shall not be required to compensate the owner for their loss, and the owner shall pay for testing such cattle with tuberculin; but if such cattle shall be found free from tuberculosis they shall be released for the use and benefit of the owner. If any of such cattle are slaughtered, and upon post mortem examination it shall be found that the slaughtered animal was not afflicted with tuberculosis, then the animal so killed shall be paid for by the state at its full appraised value, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of Chapter 99 of the General Laws.

Sec. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 757.

AN ACT to Provide For the Appointment of a Sidepath Commission, and In Relation to Sidepaths and Cycle Paths.

(Passed May 4, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The governor shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, appoint five persons, one from each of the counties of the state, each of whom shall be a cyclist, as a state sidepath commission. Their terms of office shall be so arranged and designated at the time of their appointment that the term of one member shall expire in five years, one in four years, one in three years, one in two years, and one in one year. Thereafter the governor shall annually appoint one member of said commission, whose term of office shall be five years from the expiration of the term of office of his predecessor. All members shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified. Vacancies occurring in said commission shall be filled for any unexpired term by the governor. All appointments hereafter made upon said commission shall be of persons who are cyclists, and from the county for which the member whose office is vacant was appointed. The members of said commission may be removed by the governor for such cause as he shall deem sufficient, and shall express in the order of removal. They shall serve without compensation, but shall be repaid their actual and necessary disbursements out of the sidepath fund. Whenever complaint is made by them, or either of them, for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, they shall not be required to enter into recognizance on such complaint, or become liable for costs thereon.

Sec. 2. The sidepath commission is hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain sidepaths along any highway, or sections thereof, of the state, with the approval of the town council of each town, or board of aldermen of each city in which said sidepath shall be built, such approval to be entered upon the records of the proceedings of such town council or board of aldermen; and along any private land with the consent of the owner thereof, such consent to be in writing and filed in the town clerk's office of the town wherein such land is situated. No sidepath shall be constructed along any regularly constructed or maintained sidewalk, except by the consent of the owners of the abutting lands. Such paths shall be not less than three nor more than six feet wide, and when constructed upon the highways shall be within the outside lines and along and upon either side thereof, and in some manner separated and distinguished from the main travelled part thereof. The word "sidewalk" as herein used means only a sidewalk constructed and maintained as such by the public authorities, or the owner of the abutting land, and reserved for the use of pedestrians. No member or members of said commission shall begin, or authorize, the construction of a sidepath to be built from the sidepath fund, until it has voted to construct such path and such vote has been entered upon the records of its proceedings.

Sec. 3. The sidepath commission shall, within a reasonable time after its appointment, and in each succeeding calendar year, adopt a form of license to consist of an inscription, badge, emblem, or device suitable to be affixed to a cycle, to be known as a cycle sidepath license. Any person upon the payment of a fee, to be determined by said commission, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar shall be entitled to receive such license from said commission, which shall be good during the calendar year for which it is issued, and no longer. No person shall ride a cycle on any sidepath constructed or maintained by said commission without having a valid cycle license attached or affixed to the left side of the front fork thereof, or upon the lower tube of the frame, and within six inches of the head thereof, so that the license device shall show on the left side of said tube.

Sec. 4. The license fees collected by the sidepath commission shall be deposited, on or before the first day of each month, with the general treasurer, by whom they shall be credited to a special fund to be called "sidepath fund," upon which said commission is authorized to draw orders signed by a majority of said commission, but not in excess of the amount then on deposit.

Sec. 5. The sidepath commission shall devote the moneys so collected to the construction of sidepaths in manner as aforesaid, and to the repair thereof.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to prevent the construction or maintenance of cycle paths by town councils or boards of aldermen in their respective towns or cities.

Sec. 7. Every person who shall ride a cycle on any sidepath constructed or maintained by the sidepath commission contrary to the provisions of section 3 of this act shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars; one-half of said sum to the use of the complainant and one-half thereof to the use of the state.

Sec. 8. Every person riding a cycle upon any sidepath constructed or maintained by the sidepath commission, or upon any cycle path lawfully constructed or maintained as such, who shall wilfully neglect, when meeting any other person so riding thereon, to reasonably turn and propel his cycle to the right of the centre of such path, so as to enable such person to pass with his cycle without interference or interruption, shall be fined five dollars, and shall be liable for all damages sustained in consequence of any neglect to comply with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 9. Every person who shall ride a cycle faster than a common traveling pace upon any sidepath constructed or maintained by the sidepath commission, or upon any cycle path lawfully constructed or maintained as such, when passing another cyclist or pedestrian thereon, or in any of the cities or the compact part of any town or village in the state, shall, unless justifiable cause be made to appear for said riding, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars; one-half of said sum to the use of the complainant and one-half thereof to the use of the town where the offence was committed.

Sec. 10. Every person who shall wilfully lead, ride, or drive any vehicle, other than a cycle, or any horse, cattle, swine, sheep, or other animal upon any sidepath constructed or maintained by the sidepath commission, or upon any cycle path legally constructed or maintained as such, or wilfully permit any horse, cattle, swine, sheep, or other animals to stray thereon, except for the purpose of crossing the same to and from highways, private ways, or abutting lands, shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars.

Sec. 11. Every person who shall wilfully obstruct, injure, or destroy any sidepath constructed or maintained by the sidepath commission, or any cycle path lawfully constructed or maintained as such, or knowingly throw or place or cause to be thrown or placed thereon any tacks, nails, wire, scrap-metal, glass, crockery, or other substance injurious to the feet of persons or to the tires or wheels of cycles, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.
Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

Reduction in price of

COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.50
Common, 36 bushels for $3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT

181 Thames Street,

receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

Boots!

Calf Boots,
Kip Boots,
Grain Boots,
Felt Boots,
Wool Boots,
Rubber Boots,

at our usual moderate prices, at

M. S. HOLM'S,

180 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Largest Financial Daily
Paper in the United States.
Will Answer Inquiries from Subscribers About
STOCKS AND BONDS
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Sample copies free on application.
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BUILDINGS
INSURED AGAINST FIRE
At Lowest Rate--Strong Companies.
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An Exceptional Opportunity
AN EXCELLENT LITTLE
UPRIGHT PIANO
in good repair for $70, $10 down and $5.00 per month. A discount will be made for cash. Don't fail to call and examine.
JOHN VARS,
126 Thames Street.

Nasal CATARRH.
In all its stages there should be cleanliness.
Ely's Cream Balm
cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.
CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH ROSE COLD COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE
ELY BROS. Owego, N.Y.U.S.A.
COLD IN HEAD
Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spread over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

The Whole Story
in one letter about
Pain-Killer
(PERRY DAVIS')
From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for *pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps*, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is *the best remedy* to have near at hand."
Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,
New York, July 24, 1899
Gentlemen:
Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.
Yours truly,
C. W. Eastwood.
To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET Co.,
17 East 14th St., N. Y. City.
10 cts. per package, at druggists.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,
Contractor
—AND—
BUILDER
OF MASON WORK,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.
Orders left at
16 Callendar Avenue.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN week days, steamer PLYMOUTH Sundays.

A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days at 9:45 p. m., and Sundays, at 10:00 p. m. Due New York 7 a. m.

Returning—Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM of the PROVIDENCE LINE perform the service to Newport on week days, leaving New York from Pier 18, North River, at 5:00 p. m.; due Newport 2:30 a. m., leaving Newport at 3:15 a. m. for Providence. On Sundays from New York the FALL RIVER LINE STEAMERS perform the service to Newport, leaving New York from Pier 19, North River, at 6:00 p. m., due Newport 8:15 a. m., leaving at 3:45 p. m. for Fall River.

Fare—New York and Newport, $3.00, via direct steamer, or via Fall River Line Steamer to Fall River, thence rail.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

A. P. BRYANT, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days 7:15, 10:30 a. m., and 5 p. m.; Sundays 8, 10:30 a. m. and 5, 8:15, 9 p. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, 9 a. m. 2 and 5 p. m.; Sundays 10 a. m., 2 and 8 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 40 cents.

The first a. m. boat from Newport to Providence and last p. m. boat from Providence to Newport stop at Conanicut and Prudence Parks daily, Sundays included.

Leave Newport for

Narragansett Pier

Week days at 10:45 a. m. Return 4:05 p. m. Sundays 11:30 a. m., 8 p. m. Return 12:30, 4:20 p. m.

For Block Island

Week days at 10:45 a. m. Return 2:15 p. m. Sundays 11:15 a. m. Return 3 p. m.

Leave Newport for Fall River

at 5 p. m. (Sundays, 5:15 p. m.) Leave Fall River for Newport 9 a. m. (Sundays, 10 a. m.)

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect June 10, 1900.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	7 05	10 00	1 20	4 10	7 35	*11 15	
Providence, ar	8 50	11 50	3 18	5 50**	9 50	——	
Boston, ar	10 18	1 18	4 30	7 00	11 00	——	
New York	1 50	4 50	6 58	11 00†	B	6 58	

Leave

NIGHT	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New Y'k	*12 02	——	5 00	10 02	1 02	1 32	5 00
Boston	12 03	6 42	10 03	1 03	3 00	——	7 00
Prov.	1 25	8 02	11 14	2 10	4 15	——	8 22
Newp't, arr	6 35	9 40	1 00	4 00	6 40	6 55	10 35

*Daily

†Saturdays only till Sept. 1.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2.15 a. m., Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.37 a. m.; Washington, 10.42 a. m.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 20 Bellevue avenue.

C. O. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after June 12, 1900, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.12, 10.12 a. m., 12.42, 3.15, 4.42, 6.00, 6.42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 5.50, 6.15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 5.50 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 5.50, 6.15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. HYANNIS, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 1.00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m. PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 5.50 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.15 a. m., 12.27, 4.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m.

Transfer from Fall River to Wharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
G. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Sup't, Boston.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

Leave Fall River for Newport—*6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45, 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, **10.15, **10.45, **11.15.

Leave Newport for Fall River—*7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.45, **10.00, **10.30, **11.00, **11.30.

**To Portsmouth car barn only.

*Except Sundays.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. MIDY
Sold by all Druggists.

SPRING OF 1900.

NEW CARPETS
—AND—
WALL PAPERS.
Large and Choice Collection, at
LOWEST PRICES.
W. C. Cozzens & Co.,
138 THAMES STREET.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Man With the Load.

[illegible] H. E. Kiske.

The following temperance poem is said to be the best parody yet published on Markham's famous poem, "The Man with the Hoe."

Bowed by a weight of fiery stuff, he leans
Against the lamp-post and gazes round;
Besotted emptiness is in his face,
He bears a load that still may get him down,
Who made him call to shame and deal to [illegible],
A thing that cares not and never thinks,
Filthy, profane, a consort for the pig?
Who loosened and let down that stubby jaw?
Whence came the scum slobbering to those [illegible]?
Who was it clogged and burned away his brain?

Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To [illegible] to [illegible] over sea and land;
[illegible] to propagate
[illegible] the [illegible] of Eternity?
Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And [illegible] the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more hideous than this—
More tongued with proof that Darwin didn't know;
For where in all the world of brutish beasts
Is one from which this monster might have come?

His blood flows in the froth, disfigured babe
O'er which the pale, heart-broken mother bends,
But what to him are those hot tears she sheds,
What cares he for the taunts his children bear,
The hungry cries they raise, their twisted limbs?
Through this dread shape the devil boldly looks,
And in that reeling presence mocks the world!
Through this dread shape humanity is shamed.

Profaned, outraged, dragged down and brought to scorn—
Made to inhale fumes from the slime he spews
And hear him jest at Virtue and at God.
O masters, lords rulers in our land,
Must this foul solecism still
Be tolerated in an age when men
Grasp power from the circumambient air
And speak through space across the roaring gulfs?
Must this vile thing be left to wed at will
And propagate his idiotic spawn,
A shame upon the age in which we live,
A curse on generations to be born?

O masters, lords and rulers in our land,
How may ye hope to reckon with this "man?"
How get along without the vote he casts
When there are public offices to fill?
How will it be with candidates when he
No longer hangs upon the reeking bar
Prepared to fight, to stab, to murder and
To vote for him who furnishes his drinks?
—In the Chicago Times-Herald.

Visiting Cards.

Some people have a bad habit of making notes on the back of visiting cards and then putting them into their pocketbooks or cardcases. The consequences of such carelessness have been realized by people I know. On the last Wednesday before Lent the ladies of the Cabinet held their final reception for the season, and had an unusually large number of callers. Among the cards that were left upon the tray in her hall one of them found two that bore interesting and important memoranda. The names upon the other side were well known to the lady. One of them is that of a gentleman who stands for statesmanship, patriotism, oratory and almost everything that is good and great. He is a happy husband and devoted father, and his interest in his own domestic affairs was demonstrated on the back of the cards by this shopping list:

"Nursing bottle for baby," "2 pots, beef, iron and wine," "tooth brush," tooth powder," "digestive tablets," "soap"

The other card was that of a Congressman's wife, and it bore the following note:

"The last cook you sent us got drunk and insolent. Send a white woman if you can get a good one; if not, the best colored woman you have on your list. This is the last time I shall patronize you."

Evidently this card should have gone to some intelligence office instead of being left on the tray at the Cabinet officer. There was quite a controversy that evening between the latter and his wife as to whether she ought to send the cards to the persons most interestted. He thought it was her duty to do so. She said that it would only mortify them.—Chicago Record.

A Neutral Tint.

An elderly cavalry officer recently applied to be sent to the front. The major has long been endowed by nature with a very long, not to say aggressive, nose. Being in the habit of looking "upon the wine when it is red," this unfortunately prominent feature has assumed that roseate hue which one invariably associates with a generous consumption of port.

A few days subsequent to his personal application, the major encountered an intimate friend who asked if he had met with any success.

"Yes," he replied, with some hesitation, "they accepted me, but—" he paused.

"But," echoed his friend, "what's the matter? You don't seem very keen."

In a burst of confidence, he answered: "What do you think the stupids at headquarters want me to do? They say I must conform with the regulations in South Africa. They pointed out that everything has to be of a neutral tint, and insisted on my dying my nose khaki!"

"Yes," he said, "I nearly made myself sick last night smoking a cigar."

"But if you don't like the weed, why did you smoke it?" he was asked.

"Just to please Miss Dolly."

"She likes the odor of a good cigar, I suppose?"

"No; she detests it. But she does love dearly to reform young men by making them swear off, and I had to do something to get her to take an interest in me."—Chicago Post.

"Do you find Judge," asked the fair young woman, "that most of those who appear before you with petitions for divorce are people who were married in haste?"

"Well, I don't know as I can say that they are," he replied, "but there's one thing I do know."

"What's that?"

"Most of them marry in haste as soon as the divorces are granted."—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Eliza, why do you write so many letters in such hot weather?"

"Well, David, if I don't keep all our relatives posted on the awful heat here they will be landing on us to visit."—Indianapolis Journal.

"How I pity the poor fellows whose business requires them to be out on a night like this," said the policeman, looking out from the saloon window at the pouring rain.

The world's births amount to 36,792,000 every year.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
Costs less than One Cent a cup.
Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.
A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.
WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.
Established 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
TRADE-MARK.

Railroad Suits.

The Union Railroad Co. of Providence is not happy unless it has a few suits on its hand for damages. This week three at least have been broght. The first suit to be brought as a result of the collision on the Suburban road, Providence, on Sunday, June 10, was filed on Tuesday. Olney Hand of Pawtucket brings suit against the Union Railroad Company for $15,000 damages. He claims that on the day in question two cars, in charge of alleged incompetent motormen and conductors, came together while going at a high rate of speed in opposite directions, with the result that the cars were derailed and a number of persons injured. The plaintiff claims to have been injured about the legs, arms, back and sides, as well as receiving external and internal bodily hurts, and claims to have sustained a compound fracture of the knee cap, which will lame him for life. He holds the railroad company responsible for these injuries.

Ernest Roberts has brought suit against the Union Railroad Company of Providence for $1,000. He claims that owing to the crowded condition of an Atwell avenue car he was compelled to stand on the running board. He alleges that when crossing the bridge on Atwell's avenue his knee struck against the side of the bridge, with the result that his knee was injured. Hence the suit.

Ida L. Franz of Pawtucket has brought suit against the Union Railroad Company for $5000 damages for injuries she claims to have received on May 20, 1900, on North Main street, Providence. She alleges that the car was signalled to stop, that it stopped and that as she was getting on and as one foot was on the step and the other on the ground the car started. She claims that she was dragged for some distance and finally fell, receiving various injuries.

Impertinence Justly Resented.

"I would like," she said, moving shyly up to the counter, "to get some collars for my husband."

"Yes, ma'am," answered the affable clerk; "what number, please?"

Then she flared up and replied:

"Sir! The church I belong to doesn't recognize divorces, and we have only lived in Chicago six months, anyway."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Used the Right Word.

"The practice of law is my avocation," asserted the young man.

"You mean your vocation, don't you?" answered his sister, who was a stickler for the correct use of words.

"Oh, he used the right word," interrupted his wealthy father sarcastically. "The spending of money is his vocation and the practice of law merely his avocation."—Chicago Post.

A Considerable Offer.

Employer. I think I'll have to let you go; there isn't much to do around here, but you don't even seem able to do that.

Office Boy—Well, suppose you pay me half wages, and I'll stay home until you really need me.—Chicago Record.

Never Too Hot For Golf.

What a charming game golf must be. How it makes slaves of its devotees. The other day the thermometers ranged from 110 to 120 on various links, but the golfers were undaunted. It is never too hot for golf, apparently.—Hartford Post.

Advice for Diggers.

Nome diggings are very rich for those who strike them in the right place, but a majority of the adventurers who go there would have done better to stay at home and dig potatoes.—San Francisco Call.

How They Whoop.

The entire Democratic press of St. Louis continues to whoop up 16 to 1 by a profound silence on the subject. This assertion is made, however, without an examination of their editions sent to rural subscribers.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On His Knees.

"Did he get on his knees when he proposed?"

The girl to whom the question was put blushed prettily.

"No," she said at last, "that situation was reversed.—Chicago Post.

Didn't Affect Him.

"How insignificant one feels in the face of these majestic mountains, nature's handiwork."

"Insignificant! Well, sir, I should like to have you know that I have $5,000 in my pocket this minute!"

Stepladder Business.

"Maria, gardeners have a scheme to grow strawberries on trees."

"Well, that's just like 'em! They want to fix things so they can charge us more for picking 'em."—Chicago Record.

An Explanation.

Mrs. Hix—John, what is the meaning of "newspaper talk?"

Mr. Hix—It's the only kind of talk a man can indulge in without being interrupted by a woman.—Chicago News.

Poor Cronje!

Poor General Cronje! There he is at St. Helena with his friends, playing golf day after day, and nobody knows how he suffers.—The Utica Observer, Dem.

Art by the Square Inch.

Miss Carol Aus, the painter of miniatures, lived for a number of years in Chicago, where her annual exhibitions were events. On one of these occasions a visitor stopped in front of one of the most carefully finished miniatures and asked inquiringly, "How much are these worth?"

"Three hundred dollars."

"For one?"

"That's not much for a miniature."

"No," replied the visitor, shame-facedly. "Why, of course not. I didn't look surprised, did I?'.

At another time a visitor asked:

"How much did you say a miniature costs?"

"From $200 to $500."

"Let me see. There are about five square inches to this little picture. That is about $100 an inch. I suppose you'd charge about $7,500 for a life-sized picture, wouldn't you?"

"No," replied Miss Aus. "I don't paint big pictures but if I did it wouldn't cost you any more than one of my miniatures. The work wouldn't be any harder—possibly not so hard."

"Oh, I see. It's the ivory that makes it so expensive. Now how much would you charge to paint a picture of me on porcelain?"

Memory Exercise Only.

Mother—Dolly, I heard you and Nelson talking for a long time after I went to bed last night. After talking all the evening you surely couldn't have had much to say to each other.

Dolly—But mother, we couldn't remember what we had been talking about during the evening, and we were only talking about how funny it was that we couldn't remember.

What It Needed.

Bobby had been staring at his grandfather for a very long time.

"Well, Bob!" exclaimed his grandfather at last, "what do you think of my face?"

"It's an awfully nice face, grandad," said Bobby; "but why don't you have it ironed?"

Accepted the Tip.

"If you have asked my daughter to marry you, sir, you must give her up. You must back out, sir."

"I'll back out, all right," said the trembling youth, and keeping an eye on the irascible old gentleman he backed all the way into the street.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Didn't Have Time.

"Good gracious, child, you're dripping wet!"

"Yes, mother; I fell into the pond."

"With your new clothes on, too!"

"I'm sorry, mum, but I didn't have time to take them off."

They Agreed.

Little Girl—Papa, it's raining.

Papa (whose temper is somewhat ruffled)—Well, let it rain.

Little Girl (timidly)—I was going to, papa.

Sceptical.

She—I don't know what I would not give to have such blonde hair as Irene has.

He—Why don't you find out what she gave for hers?

Making It Real.

Granny—Why, children, what is all this terrible noise about?

Jamie—Oh, granny, we've got Uncle Harry locked in the cupboard, an' when he get's a little angrier I going to play going into the lions' den!

Undoubtedly.

Harlemme—Where are you going for the summer?

Flatte—Nowhere. I expect there'll be plenty of it right in the city.

Sometimes.

Johnny—Mamma, what do they raise on roof gardens?

Mamma (with a glance at papa)—Heads, my dear!

"Before I agree to undertake your defense," said the eminent criminal lawyer who had been called in, "you will have to be perfectly frank with me and tell me the whole truth. Did you embezzle the £20,000 you are accused of having taken?"

"Yes, sir," replied the accused man. "I'll not attempt to conceal the fact from you. I stole every penny of it."

"How much of it have you left?"

"It's all gone but about £10."

"Young man," said the eminent lawyer, putting on his gloves, "you'd better plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court."

"I'll do it if you say so, sir. What are you going to charge me for the advice?"

"Ten pounds."

There is a story of a church in New York State that hired an organist who played its organ every Sunday for a year. When his contract expired, the church was in his debt to the amount of $86.50, which it refused to pay. The organist thereupon brought suit, and the attorney of the church set up the defense that all the work was done on Sunday, that it was neither necessary nor charitable work, and was therefore in violation of the Sunday laws, so the organist was not entitled to recover the amount. The Boston Herald says the only parallel to this was the case of a boy on trial for the murder of his father who asked the clemency of the jury on the ground that he was an orphan.

All Sorts.

The Henpeck Husband—"Is my wife going out, Mary?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know if I am going with her?"

"What is your idea of an intellectual woman?"

"One who can say goodbye to a friend without holding the screen door open twenty minutes."

"I see you have had a telephone put in your house."

"Yes; my wife wanted to be able to say that she was connected with some of the best families."

The ocean liner was two days overdue. "I suppose when we reach port we'll be docked," remarked the clerk who was on a three weeks' vacation. A wave broke over the ship and carried him into the sea. It undoubtedly served his right.

Potographer—"Excuse me, sir, but you have been sitting on your hat for the last ten minutes."

Customer (furious)—"Well, why in the thudder didn't you tell me before?"

Photographer—"I wished you to look pleasant, sir."

Hix—"I guess your friend Meeks is coming out on top after all."

Dix—"How so?"

Hix—"I saw him purchase a bottle of hair restorer in a drug store the other day."

"Good morning," said Dr. Killman, "whose gravestone are you working on now?" "Old Mr. Smith's," said the stone cutter, wiping the moisture from his honest brow: "What? He isn't dead yet." "No? I saw your carriage at the door yesterday."

"Your greatest enemy is whiskey," said the parson to an incorrigible member of his flock."

"But," said the wayward one, "you have always told us to love our enemies."

"Yes," answered the good man, "but not to swallow them."

"I," said the gentleman who had fairly prospered, "am humbly proud of the fact that I took, 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' as my motto when I began business life."

"There is nothing," said, the second gentleman, who had measured business wits with the first gentleman, "like having good backing."

"There you are," said the senator who was seeking a renomination, handing over a goodly check. "There's my contribution to the campaign fund."

"I don't suppose," said the machine boss, "that you'll want a receipt for it."

"No. You just re-seat me, that's all."

In office he had been wretchedly devious. But now the day of retribution was at hand.

"You have made your bed!" we exclaimed, severely, "Lie in it!"

"Not at all," he replied cheerfully. "On the contrary, I shall lie out of it."

This, we presently learned, was the essence of Practical Politics, concerning which we had already heard much.

The Reverend Doctor Lastly was giving a few general directions to the plain, elderly brother from the interior who was to supply his pulpit during the summer vacation.

"And then," said Doctor Lastly, "after the singing of the second hymn, it is our custom to have the offertory, followed by the invocation."

"Well, that's a little different from the form I usually observe," the plain old preacher said, rubbing his jaw. "In my church at home, after the singing of that hymn, we take up the collection, and follow it with a prayer—but I dare say I can easily adopt your way."

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Never allow the hens to eat stout feed.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

Be careful how you keep the cream.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. A cold in the head immediately disappears when Cream Balm is used. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

Too many cows are as bad as too few.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint; give prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness, or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Start the calf right.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

It pays to crush or grind feed.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

When you see a woman start out of her house after dark in a stealthy fashion, with a bag in her arms, it means she is on her way to drop kittens into some yard.

Every time a man engages a new clerk, his wife's folks grumble because he gets all the help he wants, while his wife keeps no girl.

"Here's my latest picture, 'The Battle.' I tell you war's a terrible thing."

"Oh, I don't think it's as bad as it's painted."

The Limit Passed.

"Please, mamma, please!"

"Papa, I beg of you do not refuse!"

Cordelia Pasdetout clung wildly about her fond but obdurate mother's neck, and rained kisses upon her cheeks, while Anastasia, her sister, did likewise to her father.

But their pleading seemed of no avail; the elder Pasdetouts shook their gray heads firmly in negation, though it was evident that the necessity of refusing their daughters' request pained them beyond measure.

Gently, but with decision, as one shakes a hard shelled crab from out a scalp net, the parents disentangled their daughters' arms from their shoulders. Then, mastering his emotions, the father said:

"No, Anastasia and Cordelia, what you ask of us is too much! Never before have we refused a request of yours. We have moved from city to city, from State to State, to the injury of my business and the destruction of your mother's health, in order to deceive people as to your ages. For the last ten years it has been nothing but move on for us, for every time the people of one place would begin to suspect your true ages, you have insisted on us packing up and going elsewhere, that you might start anew at twenty-two and twenty-three respectively. We have submitted to this nomadic life for our love of you, but your most recent demand is too much. We absolutely refuse!"

The daughters sobbed like anything. In fact, they sobbed like everything.

But their firm parent remained firm.

"No," continued Mr. Pasdetout, "we will not, absolutely will not, celebrate our silver wedding again in order to prove to people that you two cannot be over twenty-four at the outside. The idea!"—Harper's Bazar.

Her Simile.

Professor. "Observe this interesting photograph of the solar corona, Miss Myrtilla."

"Miss Myrtilla. "Oh, yes; isn't it funny. It just like a ragged batter cake."—Indianapolis Journal.

Sanitary Telephoning.

In Vienna telephone booths are furnished with napkins bearing the inscription, "Wipe, if you please." The napkins are changed frequently, and this undoubtedly serves to keep the mouthpiece of the transmitters in good sanitary condition.

A Time Saver.

Parke. "Your wife tells me you have just bought her a new wheel."

Lane. Yes. She can run home from the golf links and see the children occasionally."

Human Nestlings.

In the bushmen of Australia we find, perhaps, the lowest order of men that are known. They are so primitive that they do not know enough to build even the simplest forms of huts for shelter.

The nearest they could approach to it to gather a lot of twigs and grass and, taking them into a thicket or jungle, they build a nest for a home, much as does a bird. The nest is usually built large enough for the family, and if the latter be very numerous, then the nests are of a very large size.

Into this place they all turn and snuggle and curl up together, like kittens. Sometimes the foliage will grow together and form a sort of natural covering, but there is never any attempt at constructing a protection from the rain and storms, and it is a marvel how they endure them.

Where there is a particularly good piece of jungle for home sites it will be quickly appropriated for the purpose, and sometimes hundreds of these nests will be found together in the bush, as it is called.

A Comprehensive System.

"We guarantee our remedy," said the patent medicine agent, "to cure every case of headache where it is used. It is absolutely unfailing. By the way, we have sold it for years in this neighborhood."

"Yes," replied the farmer, "but all them that used it for headache was thrown right into brain fever."

"True, that's where the beauty of our system of treatment comes in; we are now putting on the market another wonderful medicine, which we guarantee to cure brain fever."

Club Society.

Sillicus. A great many fashionable people belong to our chess club.

Cynicus. Yes, somebody told me you were moving in good society.—Philadelphia Record.

Evidence of Advancing Years.

Jones. "I must be getting old."

Smith. "Legs getting stiff or eyes getting bad?"

Jones. "No, but I'm beginning to like to read statistics."

Their Dire Need.

The whole Chinese people ought to go into the domestic laundry business. New York World.

Nearly every man tries to tell Irish stories; only one in a thousand can tell them well.

INDEX WASHINGTON MINING STOCKS.

BUNKER HILL-SULLIVAN

AT 15 CTS. PER SHARE

IS A SURE WINNER.

Write today if you want to Make Money.

JOSHUA T. NOWELL

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Just One Sample Ton of

Jeddo Lehigh Coal

Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering, than any other coal in this market. Lorberry, Lykens Valley and Pittson White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.

The GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.,

Opposite Post Office, and Sherman's Wharf.

Assistance Given to Farmers in Loading.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to

E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1900.

QUERIES.

1511. PECK. WALCOTT—Ichabod Peck, born 2-4-1721, married 2-28-1750, Lydia Walcott. What was her ancestry? Ichabod served in the War of the Revolution, and died of wounds received in one of its battles. Can any one give me the date of his death?—P. L. P.

1512. HARVEY—Daniel Peck, son of Ichabod in the above query born 5-1-1754, died 5-30-1840, married about 1780, Mehitable Harvey, died 11-12-1826 What was her ancestry, and what was the date of her marriage?—P. L. P.

1513. CORNELL. MOSHER—Stephen Cornell, born about 1660, died 1715, married Hannah Mosher. Who were her parents?—P. L. P.

1514. BOWERS—Who was Mary ——, wife of Philip Bowers, of Swansea, Mass.? They had a daughter Sarah, born March 31, 1762, died at Somerset, Mass., August 19, 1843, married November 21, 1782, John Brayton.—F. B.

1515. DEAN—Who was Ebenezer Dean, of Taunton, Mass., who married Mary, widow of Philip Bowers.—F. B.

1516. BRAYTON—Who was Content ——, wife of Preserved Brayton, of Swansea, Mass., born at Portsmouth, R. I., March 8, 1685, died May 20, 1761. —F. B.

1517. CRANDALL—Can any one give me the ancestry of Jeremiah Crandall, who married at South Kingstown, Rhode Island, February 2, 1746-7, Elizabeth Casey, daughter of Samuel and Dorcas (Ellis) Casey, of Kingston, R. I.? I have the records of the births of their children, from which I learn that they moved to Dutchess County, N. Y., between 1758 and 1761. —F. C.

1518. HAVEN—Who were the parents of Hannah Haven, who married Joseph Metcalf? They had a son Luther Metcalf, born in South Franklin, Mass., September 1, 1756. Also sons Joseph and Calvin.—J. T.

1519. AKERMAN. HODGE—Benjamin Akerman, of Portsmouth, N. H., married first, in 1713, Mary Hodge. Who were her ancestors? His second wife was Mary ——. I should like her maiden name and parentage.—E. M.

1520. JENKINS—Richard Jenkins married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Akerman, son of Benjamin, of Portsmouth, N. H. What was the ancestry of this Richard Jenkins? Did he belong to the Barnstable family?—E. M.

1521. CHAPMAN—Simon Chapman, son of Edward, of Simsbury, Conn., which was set off from Windsor, was born at Simsbury, April 30, 1669, married Sarah ——, who died May 21, 1735, aged 60 years. He died at Windsor, October 12, 1749. Who was his wife, Sarah ——?—R. S.

1522. PICKERING—John Pickering, Senior, died January 18, 1669. He had wife Mary ——. What was her maiden name, and who were her parents? When were they married? Had a daughter Mary, born at Cambridge, November 5, 1638. Whom did she marry?—G. B.

1523. BAILEY—Jonathan Bailey was a farmer at Greenland, N. H., where he died in 1808 or 1809. In March, 1809, his estate of forty acres of land, two pews in the church, etc., passed to his widow, Sarah, by order of the Probate Court. Who was his wife, Sarah? They had a son John, who married Mary Knight. Who were her ancestors?—G. N.

1524. ADAMS—Joseph Adams, born 1626, married November 2, 1650, Abigail Baxter, born at Roxbury, Mass., September, 1634, daughter of Gregory and Margaret (Paddy) Baxter. She died August 27, 1692, and he died December, 1694. Their daughter Hannah married Samuel Savill. Who was she, and who were his ancestors?—E. C. J.

1525. DUCKETT—Who was Elizabeth, wife of Richard Duckett, who died before 1785? Was she a Williams? J. B. M.

1526. PECKHAM—In 1671, John Peckham, of Newport, R. I., and Nicholas Cottrell gave bonds for the appearance of Elinor Boomer, in court, in the sum of 100 pounds. John Peckham married for his second wife Elinor ——, who was baptized as Elinor Peckham, in 1748, proving that the marriage was previous to that date. Was Elinor Boomer his daughter, and the wife of Mathew Boomer, or was she the daughter of John Peckham's second wife, Elinor?

Timothy[4] Peckham, born July 19, 1731, son of Benjamin[3] Peckham and wife Mary Carr, married March 11, 1759, Susannah Congdon, of Charleston, R. I. Will some one give me the names of their children, with dates?

Benjamin Layton Peckham died 1821; held a commission as Captain in the Revolutionary War. Whose son was he?

In Austin's Genealogical Dictionary, page 203, I find that Pardon Tillinghast, of East Greenwich, R. I., made a gift to "my Colored Brethren of Baptist Church, under care of Timothy Peckham, 1743." Whose son was Timothy? —B. J. P.

1527. PENDLETON. COTTRELL. PECKHAM—James Pendleton, of Westerly, R. I., in 1679, married for his second wife, Hannah Grodnow, and named a daughter Elinor, who married William Walker. He also had a daughter Dorothy, who was the wife of Nicholas Cottrell, Jr. John Peckham's second wife Elinor, could have been old enough to have been the mother of Elinor Boomer and the sister of the wives of James Pendleton and Nicholas Cottrell. Can any one give information on this couple?—B. J. P.

1528. WHITFORD. PECKHAM—Nicholas Whitford, of East Greenwich, R. I., gives in will, 1743, to daughter Catherine Peckham. Whose wife was she? This Nicholas was married before 1721, when his wife Mary signed.—B. J. P.

ANSWERS.

1495. BROWNELL.—Josias Tanner (Francis[2], William[1]) married Phebe Brownell for his second wife, July 17th, 1769. She was born 1749, May 20th. She died July 25, 1812. Josias died in 1810. Both were buried on the farm originally owned by William[1] Tanner, in South Kingstown, R. I., about a mile below the village of Usquepaugh. I have no record of the Brownell.—G. C. T.

1496. BOSS.—Thomas Brownell Tanner (Josias[3], Francis[2], William[1]) married Hannah Boss. She was born July 14, 1775. Her first child, John Boss, was born Febuary 28, 1801. She died August 4, 1858, aged 83 years, 21 days. She was the daughter of Peter Boss (of Jeremiah and Martha (Spencer) Boss, of Edward and Susannah (Wilkinson) Boss. Mr. Thomas T. Locke gives the following record of the Boss family which he received from Mrs. William Bliven, of Voluntown, Conn. Edward Boss died Aug., 1724. His wife was Susannah Wilkinson, born 1662. Children of Edward Boss and Susannah: Edward, b. 20 Jan. 1685. Susannah, b. 21 July, 1687. Peter, b. 15 Sept., 1695. Jeremiah Boss, born; ——, married Martha Spencer, March 17, 1722. He died 1774. Children of Jeremiah and Martha: Richard, born Febuary, 1724. Edward, born April 20, 1725. Susannah, born Febuary 19, 1728. Jeremiah, born May 17, 1729. Martha, born February 12, 1731. Peter, born September 30, 1732. Joseph, born March 2, 1734. John, born October 14, 1735. Hannah, born October 11, 1737. Philip, born ——. Jonathan, born ——.

For Boss records, see Town Records of Richmond, North Kingstown, etc. —G. C. T.

562. WHITFORD. TANNER.—Thomas[4] (William[3], William[2], William[1]) Tanner married Mary Whitford. Removed to the State of New York, about 1790-1800. Sold land in Exeter, R. I., in 1791.—G. C. T.

455. BARKER. TANNER.—The name Avis is common to the Stantons, Tibbitts, and Tanners, by reason of marriage. It appears by the will of Elizabeth[3] Tanner that she had a sister, Avis Hunt. In the North Kingstown, R. I., records it appears that Avis Tanner and Charles —— (the last name was defaced by fire) were married. But the will of Elizabeth Tanner[3] (William[2], William[1],) names Mary Hunt, daughter of "my sister Avis." The marriage was in January, 1761. William[2] Tanner, of Exeter, R. I., (William[1], William[1]) also had a daughter Avis, who married —— Bennet. I have no record of her birth. William[2] removed to the State of New York, Stephentown, before the Revolution. The wife of Robert Stanton, of Newport, R. I., was Avis ——. A daughter of Robert married Henry Tibbitts, whose daughter Elizabeth Tibbitts was the second wife of William[1] Tanner.—G. C. T.

1035. TANNER.—The first wife of Francis[1] Tanner, of William, was Mary Tosh, of Newport R. I. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Sheldon, of John. Elizabeth survived her husband many years. See Hopkinton, Rhode Island, records.—G. C. T.

1502. ALLEN. BULL.—In Austin's Genealogical Dictionary I find that Henry Bull had a daughter, name and dates of birth, marriage and death unknown, who married an Allen. They had two children, Christopher and Elizabeth. In the same book is the following in regard to the Allens. John, born ——, died 10-30-1708, married 10-14-1650, Elizabeth Bacon. A note says "Possibly Christopher Allen should be added to his list of children. He married Elizabeth Scyouche, of Little Compton, R. I., at Boston, Mass., and was of Little Compton in 1693, of Kingstown, in 1703, and died in South Kingstown in 1730. He had at least one son, viz., James, born 1688, June 15." I copied this last owing to the similarity in name, but do not know whether it has any connection with the first or not.—P. L. P.

1500. TABER.—I would suggest that E. M. T. trace Philip[2] Taber, born 2-29-1675; Philip died 1694, married Mary ——; Philip born 1605, died 1672, married Lydia Masters. Philip[2] was of Dartmouth, Mass., and it is very probable that Philip[2] removed to Taunton.—P. L. P.

Heraldic Engraving,

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ROBERT SNEIDER CO., Engravers, Die Sinkers and Illuminators. 145 Fulton St., New York

ESTABLISHED 1858.

M. B.—Monograms, Flags and Arms for Decorating. 7-21

Notice to Taxpayers.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES, KINSLEY BUILDING, 200 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I., June 30, 1900.

THE TAX BILL for 1900 is now in my hands for collection, and must be paid from and including

JULY 1, 1900, to and including AUGUST 31, 1900.

The time allowed by the Ordinance of the City Council for the payment of this Tax expires on the 31st day of August, 1900, and according to said Ordinance (as authorized by the Laws of this State) all taxes not paid on or before that date, shall carry, until collected, a PENALTY at the rate of 12 per centum per annum.

Taxpayers are therefore earnestly requested to pay the amount assessed upon their several estates.

Checks accepted.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

E. W. HIGBEE, Collector of Taxes.

7-7

WANTED—Situation by a man who has had experience in bookkeeping. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B., Mercury Office, Newport, R. I. 6-16-tf.

Announcement comes of the engagement of Rev. Henry Ransom, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Rekah Toland, daughter of Mrs. George Toland. Mrs. Toland was a daughter of the late Admiral Turner, U. S. N.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer,

Real Estate at Public Auction,

Thursday, August 16,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The E. Truman Peckham Cottage house and stables, and 8 acres of land on Paradise avenue, near Second beach, Middletown.

The house is thoroughly built, and in good repair, suitable for an all-year-round residence.

Elegant ocean view; a fine locality for summer residences. Good bathing. 8-11-1w

The Newport Casino.

The National Lawn Tennis Tournament

Will Commence Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Play will be called every morning at 10:30.

The principal matches will be played every day on Championship Court, in front of GRAND STAND.

Season tickets for the grand stand on sale at Casino office on and after August 7.

8-11 JOSEPH BARRETT, Supt.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, May 28th, A. D. 1900.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1522 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1900, and returnable to the said Court August 28th A. D. 1900, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1900, in favor of Peleg D. Humphrey of Tiverton, plaintiff, and against Waldo A. Wesley of said Tiverton, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock p. m. levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Waldo A. Wesley, had on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said Town of Tiverton in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northwesterly corner of said tract in the easterly line of the Main Road leading from the Stone Bridge to Little Compton four hundred and four feet and eight inches (404 ft. 8 in.), from the northerly corner of land of Jane H. Nickerson, thence southeasterly in line of said Road two hundred and ninety-two feet and two inches (292 ft. 2 in.), to the southwesterly corner of the said lot, thence easterly in a line parallel with the northerly line of land of Jane H. Nickerson, to a point in continuation of the easterly line of land of Jane H. Nickerson, which point is the southeasterly corner of said lot, thence northerly in continuation of the easterly line of said Nickerson land one hundred and forty-two feet and six inches (142 ft. 6 in.) to a bolt in the rock, thence westerly, one hundred and twenty-five feet (125 ft.) to a bolt in the rock, thence northerly, sixty-two feet (62 ft.) to a bolt in the rock, thence westerly, one hundred and sixty-eight feet (168 ft.) to a bolt in the rock, thence inclining more towards the north and in the general direction of an old wall ninety-six feet (96 ft.) to the point of beginning and containing about one and one-fourth acres, more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described, being the property conveyed to the said defendant, Waldo A. Wesley, by Margie F. Smith and William Smith by deed recorded in Land Evidence of said Town of Tiverton in Book 11, pages 394, 395, 396.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 13 day of September, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of sale, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

8-11-1w HUGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the City Hall Commission at the office of the City Clerk, in the City of Newport, before five o'clock p. m., Friday, August 17th, 1900, for grading the grounds of the City Hall site, in accordance with the plans and specifications which have been prepared by John D. Johnston, Architect, and which may be seen at his office, No. 69 Mill street, in the city, daily, on and after Tuesday, August 7th, 1900, between the hours of eight a. m. and five p. m.

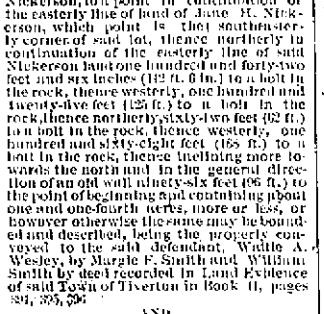
Sealed proposals will also be received by the said City Hall Commission during the time above mentioned for the furnishing and setting of the necessary granolithic curbing around the City Hall site, in accordance with the plans and specifications which have been prepared by John D. Johnston, Architect, and which may also be seen at his said office during the time above mentioned.

The Commission will require that the contractors and all laborers and mechanics employed by them be citizens of Newport.

All proposals should be addressed to the City Hall Commission, and the right is reserved to reject any or all of them.

CITY HALL COMMISSION,
LOUIS SHANGELER, Chairman.

LOOKING FOR HER GLASSES.



There is nothing an elderly person, who must rely upon artificial aid for good vision, so enjoys, as good glasses.

By "Good Glasses" we do not mean expensive frames, nor elaborate mountings, but do mean a finely ground lens, a lens refracting each and every atom of light accurately, and fitted by a competent optician, from scientific measurement, made in a scientific way.

The one who has relied upon cheaply fitting sight destroyers, sold by stores, peddlers, and incompetents—glasses which give the greatest relief when lost, is the person who will evince the most appreciation of those we fit, after an accurate measurement of the eye and defect.

Examination Free.

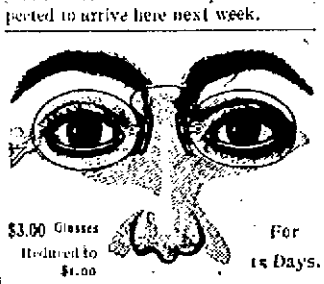
H. A. HEATH & CO.

JEWELERS and OPTICIANS,
162 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Prescriptions filled, frames repaired, and broken lenses replaced.

Seven hundred and sixty-three passengers arrived on the Boston excursion train Thursday morning at 11:35.

The North Atlantic Squadron is expected to arrive here next week.



$3.00 Glasses Reduced to $1.00 For 15 Days.

Metropolitan Optical Co. of New York.
EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS.

To advertise our new store we have reduced the price of our regular $3 eyeglasses and spectacles to $1, this offer for 15 days. For the next 15 days we will examine eyes free of charge, with the famous optometric of Dr. Burrow of Konigsberg, Prussia. When we say examine eyes free we mean a thorough and accurate examination of each eye separately, and satisfaction guaranteed.

There is no need of getting your glasses of watch cleaners or jewelry repairers when you can get them from an eyesight specialist that does nothing but fit eyes.

No matter how much your vision is impaired or how many oculists have given your case up, we will guarantee to improve your vision, providing there is any vision left.

Astigmatism and all errors of refraction scientifically corrected. If you are troubled with headache or your vision blurs, if you see double objects, if you are nervous and forgetful you should be sure to call at our store and have your eyes thoroughly and accurately examined. Remember this offer for 15 days. We are going to sell our regular $3 eyeglasses and spectacles for $1. They are the best quality lenses that are manufactured. It is no need of paying fancy prices for glasses when you can get them as above stated.

We sell all solid gold and gold filled eyeglasses and spectacles at one half the regular prices; also fill all prescriptions at same rates. We make very low prices for repairing frames and replacing broken lenses.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

METROPOLITAN OPTICAL CO.

116 Thames St., Opposite Boston Store. 6-9-4m. Newport, R. I.

Furnished Cottages

on various parts of the Island

FOR RENT.

Apply to H. S. MILLIKIN, 6-23-tf Block Island, R. I.

FOR SALE.

A First-Class Thrashing Machine

AT JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Only used one month, both thrasher and power mounted on wheels ready to be used, including all belts and main driving belt, canvas sail, wrenches and oil cans, jack for raising and lowering power; also bridge for horses to walk in and out on, two measures for weighing grain, etc. Enquire of CHARLES E. ASH, fish market, Ferry wharf, Newport, or R. B. ASH, owner, 398 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 8-5-tf

GOLD.

The present outlook for the industry of mining is the brightest that has yet dawned upon this country. With the unparalleled period of prosperity now existing the attention of capital is turning from the usual ruts and reaching out to the unmeasured wealth locked up in the Western Mountains. When we realize that hardly one per cent of this great mineral storehouse has been as yet touched and consider the millions of dollars already realized in legitimate mining operations, we form but a slight conception of the vast stores of wealth awaiting the hand of enterprise, to turn it to the use of man.

THE NEWPORT-NEVADA

MINING COMPANY

recently organized in Newport, R. I., offers an opportunity for the investment of capital in large or small amounts that promises large returns with a minimum of risk. For the purpose of further development a limited amount of the treasury stock is now offered for subscription at the rate of 50c per share, par value $1.00, full paid and non-assessable. Subscriptions payable at the rate of 25c. per month.

The property comprises about 180 acres carrying rich veins of gold bearing quartz, and is located in the Eagle Valley mining district, Lincoln County, Nevada.

Send for prospectus. Full information can be obtained at the office of the company, Aquidneck National Bank Building, Newport, R. I.

ALEX. N. BARKER, President.
J. K. SULLIVAN, Treasurer.

7-11-1w.

150th DIVIDEND.

Savings Bank of Newport.

Incorporated A. D. 1819.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21, 1900.

THE TRUSTEES of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of three and one half per cent per annum, payable on and after this date.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.
G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.
7-23-3w.

Savings Bank of Newport.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Savings Bank of Newport held Friday, July 20, 1900, the following officers and trustees were elected for the year ensuing, viz:

President—Charles E. Hammett, Jr.
Vice President—Thomas A. Lawton.
Directors—Henry C. Stevens, James H. Hammett, William S. Cranston, Albert K. Sherman, John S. Coggeshall, William K. Cowell, J. Truman Burdick, Benjamin B. H. Sherman, William P. Sheffield, Jr., William G. Stevens, William H. Hammett.

And, at a quarterly meeting of the trustees of the Savings Bank of Newport held on the adjournment of said annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the year ensuing, viz.:

Treasurer, Grant P. Taylor; Assistant Treasurer, Harry G. Wilks; Secretary, William G. Stevens; Bookkeeper, Edwin S. Burdick; Auditors, Henry C. Stevens, John S. Coggeshall; Counsel, Frances R. Peckham; Standing Committee, Charles E. Hammett, Jr., Thomas A. Lawton, J. Truman Burdick, Benj. B. H. Sherman, John S. Coggeshall.

WILLIAM G. STEVENS, Secretary.
7-28-3w.

Christmas Presents.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS AND SLIPPERS.

EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,
NEWPORT, R. I.

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of THOMAS B. SHARP, of Jamestown, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Guardian.
Newport, R. I., July 7th, 1900. 7-7-4w

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Elizabeth C. Cotton and Mary E. Cotton presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

WILLIAM H. COTTON,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Elizabeth C. Cotton, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 27th day of August A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.
8-11

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1900.

THOMAS M. SEABURY, JR., Administrator, c. t. a. on the estate of

NOAH REDFORD,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.
8-1

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of James H. Bennistom, by his attorney Frank F. Nolan, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

WILLIAM T. CAREY,

late of Newport, deceased may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.
7-28.

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., July 25, A. D. 1900.

SARAH WAYNE ASHHURST, widow, and The Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, by their Attorney, William P. Sheffield, have this day died in this Office, their petition in writing to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, representing that

JOHN ASHHURST, JR.,

late of said City of Philadelphia, deceased, left a last will and testament with codicil thereto, which have been duly admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that they are the executors named in said will and that said John Ashhurst, Jr., left real estate in said Middletown, whereon said will may operate, and praying that a copy of said will and codicil and of the probate thereof, duly authenticated under the seal of said Orphans' Court, where the said will and codicil have been proved and allowed as aforesaid, and which copy is this day deposited in this office with said petition, may be admitted to record in said Court of Probate, according to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided. And said petitioners have applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of their said petition according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in any wise interested in said petition that the same will be considered and acted upon, at the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of August next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
7-28.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., July 16, A. D. 1900.

MYRTLE A. GIFFORD and others present to this Court their petition, in writing, praying that Cornelia Barker, the widow of

HERBERT BARKER,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administratrix on the estate of said deceased, according to law.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentieth day of August next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.
7-21

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of MADALINE A. SAMPSON, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

JOSEPH W. SAMPSON, Guardian.
Newport, R. I., June 23d, 1900. 6-23-6w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of MILDRED L. SAMPSON, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

JOSEPH W. SAMPSON, Guardian.
Newport, R. I., June 23d, 1900. 6-23-6w

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, July 25, A. D. 1900.

WHEREAS, Margaret Duggan of the City of Newport in the County and State aforesaid has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between Margaret Duggan and Robert Duggan, now in parts to the said Margaret Duggan unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Robert Duggan to appear, if he shall see fit, at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1900, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.
7-28-6w.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, July, 25 A. D. 1900.

WHEREAS, Alice Rouse Ledger of the City of Newport in the County and State aforesaid has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between Alice Rouse Ledger and George Ledger now in parts to the said Alice unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said George Ledger to appear, if he shall see fit at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the third Monday of September A. D. 1900, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.
7-28-6w.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SC.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, July 27, A. D. 1900.

WHEREAS, Herbert C. Almy, of the town of Tiverton in the County and State aforesaid has filed his petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between said Herbert C. Almy and Frances C. Almy, now in parts to the said Herbert C. Almy unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Frances C. Almy to appear, if she shall see fit at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1900, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.
7-28-6w.

IN GREAT NEED OF RAIN.

Crops, Wells and Streams in New England Are Suffering From Drought.

Boston, Aug. 10.—Following is a statement of the weather and crop conditions of New England, compiled from the reports of correspondents throughout the section, for the week ending Aug. 6:

Crop conditions are not so favorable as they were a week ago. The absence of precipitation has been extremely detrimental in portions of Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut. In a few instances the severity of the drought is almost unprecedented; wells and streams are becoming quite low, pastures are turning brown, and crops are irreparably injured. One correspondent states that spraying has become useless; others state that nothing but an excessively heavy rain will revive the crops. These reports, though coming from almost every state in New England, represent only limited areas. In general, however, the crops, though not injured excessively by the dry weather, are now needing rain.

Haying has been protracted in Maine and Vermont, owing to the showers of the two preceding weeks. On late mown fields there is yet no second growth. Pastures are everywhere poor, and in some instances furnish no feed. Dairying interests are suffering greatly Corn is withstanding the unfavorable conditions better than any other crop. Grasshoppers are doing much damage in Maine. Fall plowing is impossible until rain falls.

The fruit crop has been greatly modified this season by local conditions. From the same localities correspondents do not agree as to the outlook. Winter apples continue to fall, and this crop does not now promise more than an average yield. There has been a full yield of raspberries and blackberries in southern New England, and both crops are reported to be in abundance in northern New England.

One report from Connecticut estimates the early potato crop below the average. In a few instances rust has injured the crop, and in many cases potato beetles have wrought damage. The pea louse completely destroyed some pea beds. Rhode Island has a large crop of tomatoes. Onions are suffering from both lice and dry weather. One report from Vermont states that the gardens are in excellent condition.

Some tobacco in Connecticut is now matured, but none has been cut. In Massachusetts the plant is said to be short, but heavy, and is maturing rapidly. This crop is exceptionally good.

Returns to First Love.

St. Paul, Aug. 10.—A Butte, Mont., special to The Pioneer Press says: Ex-United States Senator Lee Mantle, chairman of the state committee of the Silver Republicans, has written a letter

SENATOR MANTLE.

formally renouncing his allegiance to that party and going back to the Republican party. Mr. Mantle says: "To my mind the paramount issue today is the issue of maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation and the supremacy of its flag wherever it is rightfully floating."

A Lack of Cordiality.

Boston, Aug. 10.—The annual convention of the National Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers came to an abrupt ending Wednesday. The association was formed last year and was almost entirely made up of southern and western manufacturers. This was its first annual gathering, and to the surprise of the delegates there was scarcely any evidence of cordiality shown to them by the manufacturers in whose neighborhood they met. The gathering also was unfortunate in the absence of its president, Mr. James, and the departure of Vice President Drew.

A Terrible Leap to Death.

Boston, Aug. 10.—Jacob Harris, a Hebrew, aged 45, killed himself Monday by jumping from a seventh-story window of the Winthrop building. His body was terribly mangled. Harris' suicide was prompted by his pecuniary straits. Harris had been well-to-do, but became interested in stock speculation and lost thousands of dollars in that way. His mother and sisters are well-to-do and live in the Back Bay.

Two Reasons Given For Shutdown.

Pawtucket, R. I., Aug. 10.—Two sections of looms of the Manville mill have shut down. The statement is made at the mill office that low water is the cause. The striking loom fixers say the shutting down is because of the lack of loom fixers. If the fixers' claim is correct this is the first result of the strike, which was begun July 30.

The Customary Warning.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The civil service commission has requested various heads of departments to issue an order warning against political assessments in order that employes may be fully informed of their rights in making or withholding political contributions, and also warning officials against violating the penal provisions of the law.

Failed to "Raise the Wind."

Managua, Aug. 10.—The representatives of the Inter-Oceanic Canal company have been unsuccessful in their efforts to get an extension of time for depositing with the government of Nicaragua $100,000 in gold and beginning the construction of a railroad and canal across the country.

While bathing from a boat in Flax pond, Lynn, Mass., Edward Martes, aged 19, was drowned.

At a meeting of the members of the Universalist church, at Arlington, Mass., it was voted to rebuild the church which was recently destroyed by fire.

Clark L. Pierce, general superintendent of the Rutland railroad and the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, died at Rutland, Vt. He was 40 years old.